Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

THE MERCURY FREE.

From now till the first of January to all new subscribers for 1887, we will send the Mercury until January 1, 1888 for TWO DOLLARS, which is simply the price for one year. Or we will send it from October 1st to January 1st for 25c; so that all can have a chance to examine it for themselves and compare it with other papers.

The Half-Hour Club.

The first meeting of the Half-Hour Club under the re-organization was held in the school committee room Thursday evening and was very largely attended. The first article on the programme was a biographical sketch of Whittier by Col. F. G. Harris. This was an exceedingly interesting paper and received much applause. This was followed by a reading from "Snow Bound" by Miss French, "The Summons to Faneuil Hall" by Mr. Littlefield, "Scenes from the Old Home" by Mrs. Buckhout, a song by Miss Littlefield, entitled "My Playmate," reading from "The Rangers" by Miss R. K. Bosworth, Estimate of Whittier as a Poet by Miss Brice, song "Waiting" by Miss Saulpaugh, "The Brother of Mercy" by Mr. Vars, reading "The Last Walk in Autumn" by Miss Clarke, "All as God Wills" was sung by a quartette consisting of Miss Greene, Miss Saulpaugh, Mr. W. B. Franklin and Mr. J. J. Blakeley. The meeting was a very interesting one throughout and augurs well for the success of the coming winter's work. The subject for study and reading for the next two weeks will be Bayard Taylor and Dr. J. G. Holland.

Naval vs. Customs Officers.

Upon the arrival in our port of the U. S. ships Saratoga and Portsmouth the customs officer boarded the vessels and, though he had no right to make any search or demand a statement of cargo, presented certain anonymous letters which had been received here and which charged the officers with smuggling, with a request for statements of facts. The naval officers very readily complied and the result was an assessment of duties to the amount of several hundred dollars. But, as we understand it, this does not necessarily imply smuggling or even that all the goods assessed were really subject to duty, as the customs officials, owing to the great talk which the anonymous charges had created, levied duties upon everything regardless of what might rightly be claimed by the officers to be for their own use. It will be for the heads of the departments to decide the question of smuggling which has been created by the newspaper correspondents.

A Change of Residence.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Popple returned from their prospecting tour through the South Tuesday and report themselves delighted with the country; so pleased, in fact, that their return here is but temporary. Mr. Popple purchased a residence, with four acres of land, in the thriving little town of Claremont, Virginia, where they will establish themselves as soon as their affairs here can be arranged. We regret the loss of so worthy a citizen as Mr. Popple but as he has made up his mind to leave us it will be a pleasure to know he is so delightfully situated.

The following bids for building the retaining walls for the proposed wharf at the sewer outlet on Marsh street, have been received by the City Council Committee on Streets and Highways:—William Beattie, of Fall River, $6.75 per cubic yard for the entire work; C. T. Derry & Co., of Boston, $6.48 for first section and $5.32 for second; John Beattie, of Leete's Island, Conn., $14.75 and $15; C. H. Edwards, Quincy, Mass., $7 and $4.

Mr. William H. Brownell, for many years the efficient foreman of Gen. A. L. Burdick's paint shops, died quite suddenly Tuesday in the 64th year of his age. The funeral was solemnized from his late residence on East Bowery street Thurday afternoon.

WASHINGTON COMMANDERY'S PILGRIMAGE.

A Delightful Journey Through a Delightful Country with Delightful Receptions all along the Line—Taunton, Lowell, Nashua and Lawrence Turn Out En Masse to do Honor to Newport's Brave Knights—The Story of the Three Days Campaign.

Tuesday morning, bright and early, nearly sixty members of old Washington Commandery No. 4, K. T., an organization founded away back in the early days of this century, assembled at the Old Colony depot ready to embarke on a tour of inspection and conquest to the north. Sir Wm. H. Cotton, E. C., was in command with Sirs M. F. Walsh and W. J. Cozzens as first and second officers, and Past Commander David Stevens acting as Quartermaster. The party were accompanied by the Newport Band, who rendered most excellent music throughout the entire trip. The Old Colony Company very kindly ordered for the accommodation of the commandery two of their best cars which remained in their charge throughout the entire pilgrimage. The first halt was made at Taunton, where the Knights were met by a detachment of Templars residing in that city and escorted through the town. Here they were generously treated with refreshments and after an hour delightfully spent in the city of herrings they embarked for Lowell. Here they were most cordially received by Pilgrim Commandery and after a march through the city of Ben Butler, which some of the boys declare by the size of their march is the biggest city on the globe, they were conducted to the asylum of Pilgrim Commandery where a substantial banquet was served. Much speaking followed until the hour for departure arrived. Cars were again taken and a run of an hour brought the Newporters to the old Granite State. At Nashua the entire town turned out en masse to receive the visitors. St. George's Commandery turned out in full ranks and gave the Washingtons a hearty welcome. All along the line of march the city was all ablaze with fireworks. Red fire, rockets, Roman candles illuminated the line of march from the start to the finish. Here the Sir Knights were quartered at the Tremont House, and after a hearty supper they were escorted to the Skating Rink where a grand ball was given in honor of the visitors. It was attended by the elite of the city and was a very successful as well as enjoyable affair. The next day St. George's Commandery gave a banquet in honor of their guests which passed off to the entire satisfaction of all. Addresses were made by Eminent Commander Cotton, Past Commander Franklin and many of the officers of the Grand Commanderies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. At an early hour in the afternoon the journey was resumed and Lawrence was reached before dark. Here another ovation awaited then. A committee of Bethany Commandery escorted the visitors to their hotel, the Franklin House, and after supper the entire Commandery turned out and escorted them to the theatre. The next day a ride through the city of Lawrence and many of the beautiful drives surrounding the place was enjoyed through the kindness and guidance of our hosts. After which the lines were formed and a short street parade was made which brought us up at the asylum of Bethany Commandery. Here in their spacious dining hall a banquet was served which all enjoyed. After the banquet brief addresses were made by Commander Robinson of Bethany, Commander Cotton of Washington, Past Grand Commander Saunders of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Grand Recorder Chapman and Grand Junior Warden Sanborn of the same Grand Commandery.

At 3:15 the return trip commenced and at 9:30 the wanderers arrived in Newport, having made one of the pleasantest trips in the history of the Commandery. All along the line they were received with great cordiality. The railroad companies, the hotels, and in fact all, contributed to the success of the occasion. The efficient committee who had the affair in charge and to whom great credit is due were Messrs. William H. Cotton, David Stevens, Clarence B. Mason, James G. Topham and George P. Lawton. The scenes and incidents along the route would fill a volume.

A pleasant little wedding was celebrated Wednesday at the residence of Mr. John M. Holt when his only daughter, Miss Mary S., was made Mrs. G. Frank Langdon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Frank Rector at 1 o'clock and at 2:55 the happy pair took the train for Salem, Mass., their future home.

Gunner Joseph Swift, U. S. N., left town Wednesday for Mare Island, Cal., to which station he has been ordered after a nearly four years' service on board the New Hampshire in this harbor. His place here is filled by Gunner George Albro.

The two cases against John Gash for alleged illegal liquor selling were Tuesday appealed to the higher court.

GETTYSBURG.

Rhode Island's Day—The Appropriate Dedication of Rhode Island Memorials. The Gallant Second Rhode Island and the Brave Batteries A and B—A Delightful Trip to the Most Famous Battlefield of the World—Scenes and Incidents by the Way.

On Wednesday of last week, after a lapse of over twenty-three years, the veterans of the old Second Rhode Island Regiment and of Batteries A and B, First Rhode Island Regiment of Light Artillery, with their wives and a few other friends assembled on the famous Gettysburg battlefield to dedicate three memorials erected to designate the spot where the troops were stationed during a part of that terrible three days battle.

Among the number there assembled were General Horatio Rogers, the colonel of the old Second Rhode Island, Gen. E. H. Rhodes and Capt. Amos M. Bowen, also officers in the same Regiment, Hon. J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State, Col. P. S. Chace, Chief of Police Childs and wife of Providence, Judge Jenckes and wife, M. B. Chace and wife, Rev. S. W. Webb, and a large number of others from Providence, Oscar Newell, member of the General Assembly, from Lincoln, O. H. Briggs, Pawtucket, Hon. T. M. Seabury and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn, Newport.

The party, some eighty in all, reached the historic old town of Gettysburg the night before by the way of the Pennsylvania railroad to Harrisburg and the Cumberland Valley road from the latter city. The route from Harrisburg is beautiful in the extreme, passing as it does, through the fertile Cumberland Valley, and then through a charming gap in the South Mountain range. The last twenty miles of the road was built some six years ago by Jay Cooke, principally for the purpose of reaching the iron ore to be found in the South Mountain range. Up through this beautiful Cumberland Valley the rebel General Early with his famous southern Cavalry in the latter days of June, 1863, raided the peaceful villages and happy homes carrying distruction and panic in all directions. His raiders, it is said, even reached the bridge which crosses the Susquehanna opposite Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. Panic reigned supreme in this supposed to be doomed town, but fortunately the raiders turned south from here not daring, unsupported, to penetrate further into the loyal north. On their return they raided Carlisle, some twenty miles south of Harrisburg, burned the barracks, which were originally built by the Hessians in the time of the Revolutionary war. These barracks have since been rebuilt and are now the home of the famous Indian school over which our townsman, the Rev. W. C. Leverett, now presides as chaplain. Here are representatives of nearly every tribe of Indians now existing on our Western and Southern frontiers, and here the government has attacked the Indian question in a broad and practical fashion and vindicated its claim to be a humane and Christian nation.

But to return to the battlefield. As the little party of Rhode Islanders sat in the friendly shade of the few trees in the vicinity, on that beautiful October day, and listened to the eloquent address of Gen. Horatio Rogers, who commanded the old Second Rhode Island at that time, it was difficult to imagine the terrible scenes enacted upon that ground nearly a quarter of a century ago. Here during those terrible three first days of July, 1863, was fought one of the most momentous battles in the history of ancient or modern warfare. Here contended for mastery two great armies of nearly a hundred thousand men each, and here were killed and wounded in that short period over 40,000 men, a host more than double the entire population of Newport. Gen. Rogers in the opening of his address very fittingly alluded to the preeminent importance this battle field has in every northern heart. He said:

We stand on historic ground. Here rebellion culminated. On this spot the onward march of armed resistance to the Government was stayed. Thus far could it go and no farther. From these hills and plains the waves of civil war rolled backward, and in less than two years disapeared from the face of this fair land forever. The battlefield stretched before our eyes is famous for the results achieved upon it. It is likewise celebrated for its natural beauty; and some of the events that transpired here nearly a quarter of a century ago, for grand scenic and picturesque effects, have rarely been equalled and never surpassed in the annals of the continent. The bloody struggle in the Devil's Den, the scaling of the Little Round Top and the desperate contest for its possession, the terrific bombardment of the third of July, the gallant but faral charge of Pickett's Division, in which but Pickett himself of all his Generals, and a single Lieut. Colonel of all his field officers, escaped unscathed from the annihilation of his command, are ineffaceably impressed upon the minds of all beholders, and form one of the most memorable chapters of our national history. Then, too, the battle fought here was unique in having been the only one on free soil during the great conflict between union and secession. All these elements of interest combine to make this the typical battlefield of the late war, and Gettysburg has been pictured upon canvas and narrated upon paper with a graphic distinctness and a fullness of detail that has characterized no other scene of conflict in America.

The General's address was stirring and eloquent, but is too long for a full publication at this time. The Second Rhode Island monument is located but a short distance from the foot of Little Round Top where the regiment lay on the night of the second of July after their terrible forced march of thirty-five miles from Manchester to strengthen the gallant troops who were battling so hard for the possession of the free soil of the old Keystone state. The second took but little active part in that memorable fight, for, happily, Lee had by the time of its arrival got all he wanted; he had been badly whipped in his invasion of Pennsylvania, and was ready to retire to Virginia once more.

After the dedication of the Second Rhode Island memorial, which is a square granite monument, having upon the top in bronze a fine casting representing, in a group in full size, a drum, cartridge box, scabbard and canteen, the whole making a most beautiful effect, the company retired by train to a point some mile or more nearer the town, called Hancock Station. Here are located the memorials of Batteries A and B, and here was the heaviest of the fight on that memorable July 3d. Here Rhode Island was in the thickest of the carnage, and here she did valuable work. Both batteries suffered severely, Battery B being very nearly annihilated. It was nearly in front of these batteries that General Pickett, the Marshal Ney of Lee's army, made his terrible charge on the third day, and here he was gallantly repulsed with a terrible slaughter to both sides. It was this repulse which virtually ended the battle of Gettysburg and caused Lee to withdraw from northern soil.

The monuments to our two Rhode Island batteries were fittingly dedicated, after which the company returned to their hotel for dinner. In the afternoon and again the next morning the whole party in carriages, under the leadership of Col. Bachellor, a Boston gentleman and historian of the battle, visited all the points of interest on this historic ground. Our journey took us over the scene of each of the three days' fight, from the advanced ground held by Gen. Buford on the first day, some three miles to north and east of the town, back through the place to Cemetery Hill where our troops retreated at the close of that disastrous day, when the 1st and 11th corps were all cut to pieces, and Gen. Reynolds, the brave commander of the 1st, killed, to the celebrated Peach Orchard, Wheat Field, Devils Den and Little Round Top where the principal fighting of the second day took place, and thence to a point about half way between Little Round Top and the town where Pickett was repulsed on the third day. At all the important points along these various lines the party disembarked from their carriages and listened to minute explanations from Col. Bachellor as to the location of the various troops and the memorable scenes which took place there. The Colonel has made this battlefield a study for the past twenty three years. He has at the request of the general government made an accurate survey of the whole field covering a territory of twenty-five square miles, and located upon it the exact position of every regiment during the contest. When it is remembered that there were engaged in this battle on the Union side 249 regiments of infantry, 39 of cavalry and 72 batteries, and as many more on the rebel side, it will be seen that Col. Bachellor has accomplished a work of no small magnitude. The Colonel is a most genial gentleman and his descriptions and anecdotes of the scenes and events of this memorable battle are exceedingly interesting. Our Rhode Island party considered themselves decidedly fortunate in having him and his most estimable lady with them on this occasion.

(*More Anon.*)

A TRIAL TRIP.

We will send the Mercury to any address postage paid, from October 1st to January 1st, 1887, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Unity Club.

This Club has convened its session for 1886-1887 and seems, as usual, to thrive under the management selected. The new president is Dr. A. F. Squire: the Secretary is Miss Carrie E. Grandall, and the respective committees of Culture, Entertainment and Helpfulness are presided over by Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Mrs. Buckhout and Miss Amelia Bush as their chief officers. The literary exercises are always conducted by Mr. Taylor, who occupied with success the same post last year. This year the subject is an unusually attractive one, namely, the consideration of "British Poets and Dramatists" from the time of Spenser up to the present date. Last Tuesday evening the study was on the minor Dramatists of the Elizabethan period, and three essays were read, the fullest and most widely reaching one in its scope being by Mr. T. Edward Blakeley who gave a vivid account of the dramatic outburst of genius which distinguished the last half of the 16th century in England. This Club is open to all denominations, though connected with the Channing Memorial Church in its management. The subscription is 50 cents per annum, and as the programme specifies 25 meetings it strikes us that the young men of Newport could not find a more economical or a more improving clubat which to spend their Tuesday evenings. The members number, we understand, about 150 at present.

THE MERCURY

from now to January 1, 1887, for 25c. Subscribe for it and send it to absent friends.

Newport in 1775.

(*Continued.*)

Editor of the Newport Mercury.

We would say to that large number of readers of the Newport MERCURY, who have so often expressed the wish to know all that is possible concerning events which transpired previous to the American revolution, that it was from no fault or neglect on our part that your paper has not in every issue since our last publication (June 26th, 1886,) contained an article which we think would have been interesting. Now that we are again allowed a space in your columns, those who have for the last three months, or more, looked in vain for "Newport in 1775," may rest assured that we shall, every week, present for their perusal some information concerning matters and things as they occurred one hundred and eleven years ago. This promise we shall fulfill, unless again prevented by what will be esteemed of more importance.

Of the large number of those living in Newport and other towns bordering on Narragansett Bay, who by their conduct shew that they were hostile to the freedom of America, not one that we have read of held a more conspicuous position than Col. Thomas Gilbert, who in 1775 was known as the Freetown Tory: In all possible ways did this man show his hatred toward those who entertained more exalted ideas in regard to their rights as members of the human family, and from what we have previously published concerning his intimacy with the commander of the British fleet in the harbor of Newport, and his endeavors to raise an army to act in concert with that fleet whose object was to aid in the subjugation of America, he must, we think, be considered as one of the leading characters in a cause which was destined to end disastrously to the British government and particularly to all Tories like Thomas Gilbert, who probably died in a foreign land.

On the 19th of June 1886, we sent to the Editor of the Fall River Monitor, a copy of the Newport MERCURY of that date which it appears he gave to Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, of Assonet, who returned the following letter which was published in the Fall River Monitor of June 23th, 1886.

MR. EDITOR:

My Dear Sir—Please accept my thanks for a copy of the Newport MERCURY, June 19, 1886, containing a continued account of the disgraceful conduct of Col. Thomas Gilbert, formerly of Freetown, as shown in his attempt to raise, equip and discipline a battalion of Tories to fight for the King and Parliament against the proper claims for liberty made by the patriots of this land at the commencement of the American war of the Revolution, and permit me now and here also to add that it has been my good fortune to have seen and conversed with several persons who were quite intimately acquainted with Col. Thomas Gilbert; remembered how he looked, recollected much of what they had heard him say and described him to me very faithfully. Being greatly interested in the subject I gave strict attention to what was communicated and lest I should forget some of the details immediately committed the knowledge of the facts received to writing, and am as well prepared, therefore, to repeat the story as when I received it a full generation ago. But I shall not attempt to tell all in this letter, that I thus acquired, and in fact only a comparatively small part of it, confining myself to such parts as is the most applicable to the very interesting articles that have recently appeared in the Newport MERCURY from the pen of J. C. S.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855, (now nearly 31 years ago), I rode to Berkley especially to interview Mr. Abner Burt a native and life long resitant of that town who was said to have attained to the great age of 94 years, and if so he must have been born in or near the year 1761, and consequently had reached the age of 14 years when the war of the American Revolution began, a period in life, when the mind is peculiarly susceptible to impression, and facts then received are remarkably indelible, and enduring as the term of our earthly existance.

Whatever else the multiplied years of Mr. Burt's life had caused him to forget those stirring scene of April 1775, were still fresh in his memory and much more vividly and correctly remembered than transactions of the ten years then last past. I found the aged man sitting in his "old arm chair" supporting an upright position by leaning upon his staff personifying "the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves and the grinders cease because they are few and those that look at the window be darkened," and yet those ears now so heavy had listened to the echoes and re-echoes of cannon at the battle of Bunker-Hill and eyes nearly blinded by age had seen the anguish of wives and mothers, when fathers, brothers and sons were contending in bloody strife up the ensanguined plains of Lexington and Concord, and he had also seen and heard much that pertained to the dispersing of the Freetown Tories, their capture and confinement on the 9th of April 1775; for one of the most humiliating acts to which the tory captives were forced to submit, was performed upon Berkley Common, where they were compelled with uncovered heads in single file to pass around the base, of a liberty pole, while the Patriot fifes and drums discoursed the "Rogues' March."

In answer to my inquiry, Mr. Burt said, "Col. Gilbert I remember very well." He was a tall, fine looking man, wore a cocked hat breeches with buckles just below the knee, high boots with spurs, and his hair tied in a cue." Both in voice and manner he was commanding, for he had seen active service enough to acquire a military air."

"Ah, well do I remember in the early part of our revolutionary troubles when I was a boy at home, 'twas on a wintry day, that Col. Gilbert mounted on a stately horse, came prancing to my father's door in Berkley." There the family being all gathered around the fire, the Col. thus addressed my father.

"Mr. Burt you are far too good a man to be found taking sides with these d—d rebels." "When the spring opens the regulars from Boston and from Newport will march through this whole country and all these rebels will then be hung by their necks and seen dangling from the limbs of their apple trees."

"My grandmother wrung her hands—my mother sighed and the children cried." "Then taking from his pocket a paper, the Col. handed it to my father and at the same time saying, sign this and thus save your property and save your neck."

"My father looked very serious and appeared to be deeply troubled, but he could not be induced to sign it."

That to which Col. Gilbert was so anxious to obtain, Mr. Burt's signature, was probably an enlistment paper for the Batallion of Loyalists that Gilbert was then endeavoring to raise to fight for the King and as will be observed to carry his points, he was not above dealing in the terrors of defenceless women and innocent, children, but his dastardly conduct at least in this instance, was not crowned with success. At some future time perhaps, I shall furnish for the Monitor copies of the testimony of others concerning what they knew of the conduct of Col. Thomas Gilbert, the Freetown Tory.

Respectfully, &c.

EBENEZER W. PIERCE.

The same paper also publishes the following:

Assonet.

"The NEWPORT MERCURY is publishing some interesting facts in the personal history of that once noted loyalist Col. Thomas Gilbert who from 1762 to April 9th, 1775 was a resident of Assonet Village, Freetown; Gilbert's former residence is still standing on the northerly side of Elm street near the four corners in Assonet Village, and much of the inside of this house is that put up at the erection a little more than one hundred and forty years ago. Here are paper hangings that have covered walls for an entire century or years, and doors that are still swinging upon the hinges that they have swung upon nearly a century, and thirty years before the war of the Revolution began.

Thomas Gilbert was a captain in the Mass. forces sent to capture the fortress of Louisburg that surrendered to New England prowess and New England arms, June 17th 1745, or just 30 years to a day before the battle of Bunker Hill. In the French and Indian war that commenced in 1755 Thomas Gilbert served as a Lieutenant Colonel. His attempt to raise a batallion to fight for the King and against his own native land proved disastrous to him and he was forced to seek safety under the flag of a foreign country."

Gen. Peirce also in the New Bedford Evening Standard of June 21, 1886, published the confession of Thomas Clark, Junr., of Freetown, copied from our article published in the Newport MERCURY of May 15 in which he speaks of another Freetown Tory who repented, making the following confession—

To the Editor of the Standard.

A writer of the Newport MERCURY, who has access to some old and very interesting records, in the issue of May 15, 1886, gave the following copy of a written confession made by Thomas Clark, Jr., who a hundred years ago was a resident of Freetown and a "boatman" by occupation, engaged upon a small vessel that probably made trips between Assonet Village and Newport. Thos. Clark, Jr., of Freetown, at the commencement of the War of American Revolution appears to have listened to Col. Thos. Gilbert and so much influenced as to meet with and be drilled by Gilbert in his battalion of loyalists that he was raising and fitting to fight against liberty and his country and to sustain the King and Parliament. But Clark appears to have repented of his error before signing the enlistment papers that Col. Gilbert was actively circulating in Berkley, Freetown, and what afterwards became Fall River. Clark's written confession was as follows:

"I, Thomas Clark, Junr., of Freetown, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, boatman, hereby acknowledge that I have been so far deluded by Thomas Gilbert of said Freetown as to join his party and exercise under him on Monday the 20th of March, 1775, for which I am very sorry, and am determined not to join said Gilbert any more; and do most heartily despise the Tory principles, and further I declare that I will stand by this country and do all in my power to carry into execution the advice and directions of the Continental and Massachusetts Congresses."

"I never took any one of the guns lately sent to Thomas Gilbert by Gen. Gage, and I never will take one of them; nor did I ever sign any articles under said Gilbert.

(Signed.) Thomas Clark, Jun."

"To the Honorable General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island now sitting at Providence." Oct. 1775.

"Whereas the memorial of Ambrose Cleveland acknowledges his wrong in signing Brigadier Ruggle's Associatt under Col. Gilbert and training under said Gilbert for two days, and going to Boston and working at the King's works, and likewise for my saying I could pilot the fleet as far as Bowers; all which I am heartily sorry for, and for the future I am determined to stand for the rights and liberties of my country, as far as lies in my power."

"I therefore beg the Honorable House will forgive me and pray that I may be received as a friend to my country."

"I am with regard Your Honour's most obedient and humble servant."

(Signed.) "AMBROSE CLEVELAND."

"And the said memorial being considered by this Assembly."

"It was voted and resolved that the said Ambrose Cleveland be discharged from his confinement upon condition that he immediately proceed to Freetown of which he is an inhabitant, and that he does not on any pretence move out of said town for one year from the date hereof, and paying all the charges of his being apprehended and of his confinement.

Ambrose Cleveland, who repeated and asked to be forgiven, was the oldest son of Ambrose Cleveland and wife Keturah Briggs, and born at Freetown, August 14th, 1775. He was therefore in his 20th year when training under Gilbert at Freetown, laboring on the king's works in Boston, and proposing to pilot the British fleet of war vessels up Taunton river as far as Bower's Shore, the familiar appellation then for what is now the village of Somerset.

E. W. P.

Gen. Pierce intimates that he has other testimony concerning Col. Gilbert. We hope to hear from him again.

JAMES C. SWAN.

Monthly Historical Meeting.

The Newport Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting at its rooms on Barney street Tuesday evening. Hon. Francis Brinley presided and presented a volume of historical addresses from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. Mr. Winthrop was given a vote of thanks and elected an honorary member of the society. Dr. H. E. Turner spoke of the work of Mr. James N. Arnold, editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, in compiling a complete record of vital statistics of all the different towns and cities of the state and, after showing some of the benefits which such a record would give, moved a resolution of commendation which was adopted. The report of the special committee to consider advisability of a larger lot for the society, was continued to the next meeting.

A memorial biography of Mrs. Achsah Page Whipple of North Dunbarton, N. H., prepared upon the occasion of her 100th birthday by Prof. J. H. Gilmore of Rochester, N. Y., was received from Mrs. Ann W. Gilmore of Boston, and Mr. Geo. W. Carr presented a Revolutionary relic, in the shape of a button, found at the roots of an old tree recently felled in this city. Donations of coin were received from Miss M. E. Powel. Dr. Storer spoke of the large number of medals which had been struck in Rhode Island at various times in the past and urged that an effort be made to secure specimens of them for the society's cabinet.

A highly interesting and valuable historical paper upon the life and career of George Champlin, a prominent Newporter of three quarters of a century ago, prepared by Mr. Geo. C. Mason, was read by Mr. Chas. E. Hammett, Jr.

The Stoddard Lectures.

Napoleon III and the Fall of Paris, the initial lecture in the course of five to be delivered here this winter under the management of Mr. W. H. Westcott, drew a large and first-class audience Monday evening, notwithstanding the threatening weather. The parquet at the Opera House was completely filled while most of the seats in the gallery were occupied. All that need be said of the merits of the lecture is that it was delivered by Prof. J. L. Stoddard. Beginning with the unhappy marriage of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense, the speaker presented in his most vivid and graphic manner the varying incidents in the rise, downfall and death of Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—Napoleon III.

Next Monday evening will be delivered the second lecture in the course when Professor Stoddard will treat with Queen Elizabeth, a subject which promises fully as much interest as Napoleon III.

The Republican caucus, for the selection of delegates to the Congressional Convention in Providence Thursday, was held at the State House Monday evening. Col. F. G. Harris presided with Mr. John J. Peckham as secretary, and the following delegates were chosen, with power to fill vacancies: Messrs. John H. Greene, Harwood E. Read, John J. Peckham, Arthur B. Gladding, James H. Goddard and Charles H. Burdick.

Reduction in the Price of Coal

JUNE 25, 1886.

Until further notice, our prices for Coal will be as follows for CASH.

WHITE ASH STOVE,

$5.25.

White Ash Chestnut,

$5.00.

White Ash Egg,

$5.00.

White Ash Furnace,

$5.00.

Red Ash Stove,

$6.50.

Lykens Valley,

$7.00.

CUMBERLAND COAL,

$5.50.

We have a few varieties, and we carefully screen and promptly deliver our orders.

Gardiner B. Reynolds & Co.,

OPP. POST OFFICE.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

St. Columba Chapel, Middletown, has been closed for the season.

The Mercury three months for 25c. Send in your orders.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Stedman of this city are spending a couple of weeks in New York state.

The winter session of the evening schools opened Monday. There is every promise of a large attendance.

It was Undertaker Shea and not Cottrell who took charge of the remains of Patrick S. Casey at the new school-building last week.

Mr. Charles L. Nason, one of the popular young clerks of Caswell, Massey & Co., has been transferred to the New York house for the winter.

Negotiations are pending for the largest cat-boat ever built in this city, to be built during the coming winter for a Philadelphia gentleman.

Mr. W. T. Haddock, formerly of this city, has returned from Pennsylvania and assumed charge of a wholesale and retail coal office in Fall River.

Mr. Henry L. Davis, of San Francisco, is visiting friends in this city, at the present time. He will leave for California in a few days, but expects to return for the winter.

The change of time on the Boston and Providence R. R. enables passengers leaving Newport at 10:15 A. M. via Wickford line, to reach Providence at 12:15 P. M. and Boston at 1:40.

The International Bottlers' Exhibition is being held in Boston, and our townsman, Mr. George S. Sloenm, has one of his new machines on exhibition, and it attracts much attention.

Water was "turned on" at the spray-fountain, near the Perry Statue in the Mall, Washington Square, Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of lookers on. It will add much to the attractions of the place.

The Onward Society, of the Thames street M. E. Church, held their Tuesday evening's meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Titus on Broadway this week. A thoroughly good time was enjoyed by all.

Rev. Frank Rector, late pastor of the Second Baptist Church, will officiate at the Central Baptist Church, tomorrow. He will enter on his new charge in Fitchburg one week later. The good wishes of his late charge will follow him.

A very pretty new steamboat, the Silver Star, of Bangor, from Bangor for Florida, arrived here on Wednesday night. She is owned by her captain, who has his family on board, and is going to Florida to look for a suitable route for her, or, if opportunity offers, to sell her.

(*For additional locals see 4th and 8th pages*

Poetry.

The First Grief.

BY ANNIE WHITTIER TOWNSEND.

It was when my little sister died,
So sad, so lone and drear,
I tried to be there by her side,
Friends would not have me near.

How I felt no tongue could tell
My all absorbing woe;
A heavy weight hung o'er my head,
The child of long ago.

Father or mother never knew
The throbbings of my little breast,
All things to me were ever new,
But oh, I could not rest.

I wept, I could not tell them why,
Or then express my grief,
For I was but a little child
And tears gave me relief.

Sadly I hung around
Her little cradle cold,
Every movement, every sound
Filled my young heart with dread.

I loved my little sister dear,
We always played together,
The rest were seldom ever near
In fair or stormy weather.

And then she died one dreary day,
I stole there by her side,
When harsh hands bore me quick away
I sat me down and cried.

Her face was pale, a saddened hue
Was on her cheek so fair,
Still she lay and never knew
The one she loved was there.

They put her in a coffin dim
And hid her from my sight,
And now I write this little hymn
Of her I took delight.

Then the world seemed cold to me,
My sister was no more;
The happiness I once did see
Was now all shaded o'er.

There Is No Death.

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And, bright in heaven's jeweled crown,
They shine forever more.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
And feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall
And flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintery hours
The coming of May Day.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks over the earth with silent tread,
And bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Around the trees of life.

Where'er he sees a smile too bright,
Or hearts too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them the same,
Except their sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
These dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there is no death.

Selected Tale.

AUNT BARBARA'S PINCUSHION.

BY ALICE HORLOR.

CHAPTER I.

"And you say they want one thousand pounds for the partnership? Oh, dear! What a large sum!" said Agatha, musingly.

"It is to us impecunious mortals," I answered; "though many a man would think it quite a small amount."

"How I wish you had the money! There is no way by which that sum could be obtained, I suppose?" she asked. I shook my head.

"No, dear; I cannot see the slightest chance of such a thing, unless," I added, laughingly, "some obliging old miser's ghost would suddenly appear and direct me where to find his hidden store."

"But that's not probable," sighed Agatha. "Very improbable, indeed. In the first place, there are no ghosts—a belief in spiritual appearances is a delusion; secondly, it is only in novels that fortunes are thus discovered, and the deserving young man rewarded. In real life the 'deserving young man' generally finds virtue to be its own reward!"

"I am afraid so; certainly, you are always industrious, and success comes not. Oh, Cyril, how happy we might be with but a quarter of the wealth some people enjoy!"

There was a suspicion of tears in Agatha's blue eyes, though she tried to smile, so I hastened to dispel them. "Cheer up, little lassie," I cried. "Some day, perchance, we also shall be rich—only have patience. I wish I could purchase this partnership, for it would bring me in a very fair income; but it is no use fretting over what can't be helped, so let us talk of something else." But Agatha, womanlike, returned to the subject.

"I cannot help talking of it. If you only had some wealthy relative who would advance the money."

"If ifs and ands were pots and pans, there'd be no work for tinkers," I quoted, adding, "I have not a rich relation in the world."

"Papa would be only too glad to help you if he could," she said.

"I know it dear; he is a capital fellow."

"But he has not the means, Cyril; nice people are always poor. You know papa would have had a fortune left him by his father, only he displeased him by his marriage, and so he disinherited him."

"Yet it has proved a very happy union in spite of that. And as you, my dear one, are the offspring of it, let us not regret that it took place. Now, talking of weddings, dismiss from your mind the partnership which 'might have been,' and look forward to the one which, I trust, will be in the future. Do you understand my meaning, Agatha?"

Her dimples came into play, but no reply in words was vouchsafed to me. Agatha Brandon and I had been engaged for two years, waiting hopefully until a sufficient income would enable us to marry. I was a solicitor whose name had been placed on the Rolls some years ago, but it had only resulted in my obtaining a moderate salary as managing clerk in the firm of Cherriton and Saunders. This very day they had offered me a junior share in the partnership, but the necessary cash was not forthcoming, as the foregoing conversation has shown. It was now the long vacation and I had come on a visit to the pleasant little villa in Cotham, where my betrothed resided with her parents.

CHAPTER II.

"Good night, Cyril. Pleasant dreams," said Agatha's sweet voice, as we parted for the night.

I watched her pretty figure going up the stairs till it disappeared from sight, then, with a sigh, closed my own door. I had laughed off my disappointment about the partnership when with Agatha, because I saw how how deeply she grieved over it, and I wished to divert her thoughts from dwelling on the subject; but I had mourned in secret very bitterly over my poverty, which still prevented my claiming her as my wife. It is hard to know the one sweet hope of your life might be realized but for the want of a few bright bits of gold. So I flung myself disconsolately into a chair, and for some moments brooded over the thought of that happiness which was denied. Oh those desires unattainable! those fruits we cannot reach—those flowers we may not gather, how fair and sweet they are! How fascinating to lip and eye! At last I roused myself from this depression, undressed, and got into bed. For some time my busy thoughts kept me awake, until they mingled confusedly, when I fell into a sound sleep. Half the night must have been passed ere I awoke suddenly with a vague sense of terror upon me. For I was not alone!

The moon shone brightly into the room, its rays falling directly on a female figure which stood directly before me. I thought I must be dreaming, rubbed my eyes and looked again. But no change had taken place; the tall, gaunt figure of an old woman, with severe expression of countenance, still stood there, fixedly regarding me.

"What do you want here?" I cried. "Madam, you must have made a mistake in the room," for I thought she was possibly another guest in the house. No answer from my visitor. She looked full in my face, held up her hand as though to attract my attention, then glided across the floor to the toilet table, where she remained motionless as any statue, pointing with a long, lean finger at some object on its surface. Eager to see what article she indicated, I sprang up in bed. My eyes fell on an old-fashioned pincushion only. "Could the old lady require some pins?" I asked mentally, turning round to regard my strange visitor once more. A sudden shudder ran through my frame. She was gone.

The moonlight still streamed across the floor in a broad path of silvery light; every corner of the room was distinctly visible; but in the flash of an eye, without the slightest sound, she had vanished. Leaping hastily to the ground, I turned on the gas, and thoroughly searched the room. No creature was to be seen. I examined the door; it was locked as I had left it. Then I began to experience a sensation of fear, for I understood that the thing I had seen was no being of flesh and blood, or it could not have passed through a locked door. I admitted with a shiver that my visitant must have been a ghost! "Yet what could be the meaning of a spirit pointing to a pincushion?" I asked myself.

A chest or bureau might have held hidden treasure, which it benevolently desired to bring under my notice; but in a small thing, a few inches square, what possibility could there be of any hidden store?

Still, I took up the pincushion, and narrowly examined the old-fashioned article, which was evidently of a bygone age, being covered with faded white silk, embroidered with flowers, whose once bright hues were dim with time. It opened like a box, and was quilted inside with blue satin. Its contents consisted of a few hairpins and bits of ribbon. Very puzzled I felt as I set it down again on the table, but I could see no elucidation of the mystery, so, after some pondering, I returned to my bed. No further spiritual manifestations occurring, I presently fell asleep and remembered no more until the morning sunlight streaming into the room awoke me to another day.

CHAPTER III.

I said nothing of my night adventure when I came down to breakfast, for I did not like to lay myself open to ridicule; and as I have always expressed a firm opinion that there are no ghosts, I felt the confession of having seen one myself would surely raise a laugh at my expense. Afterwards I forgot about the circumstance until that same evening, when strolling with Agatha over Clifton-down, something was said by her of a ghost story relating to White Ladies' road. My strange experience of the foregoing night then recurring to my mind, I turned abruptly to her, and asked the question, "Agatha, have you ever heard the house you live in is 'haunted?'"

She gave a violent start.

"Haunted! Cyril. Oh, why do you ask?"

"Don't be frightened, dear," I said, soothingly. "You know I place no belief in ghosts, but certainly something uncanny appeared to me last night."

"What did you see?" and I could feel her hand trembling on my arm.

"I saw a tall, gaunt old woman, with a very stern face, standing in the middle of my bedroom floor, and looking steadily at me," I replied.

Agatha's blue eyes opened widely. "At what time, Cyril, was that?"

"I do not know. I did not look at my watch to see the time; but I should think half the night had passed."

"Then you had been asleep?" said my betrothed, quickly. "Cyril, don't you—don't you think it was a dream?"

"No, I do not; in fact, I am quite sure I was not dreaming. I saw this woman as plainly as I see you now. The moonlight shone fully upon her, and I thought at first that some old lady staying in the house had mistaken my room for her own."

"What undeceived you?"

"Her sudden disappearance. This convinced me at once it must have been a ghost; no human being could vanish like a flash of lightning, as she did."

"Was the door closed?" asked Agatha.

"Not only closed, but locked! I turned the key overnight, and it was unmoved when I examined the room. Another proof that, whatever I saw, it was nothing of flesh and blood."

"But no one else has ever been disturbed in that room. Why should you see an apparition? Cyril, I do not like it at all; oh, I do hope nothing is to befall you," cried my darling.

"I hope not. But my strange visitor uttered no prediction of doom." I replied with a smile, "except that, of course, one feels a certain peculiar fear in seeing a ghost. There was nothing very harrowing in this appearance."

"Did it speak?"

"Not a word. It stalked to the toilet table, pointed at something upon it, and, when I looked round, was—gone!"

"And what was on the table? Did you notice?"

"I should think so: I was out of bed in a moment; but nothing was there beside my brush and comb, save a pincushion! That's the ridiculous part of the matter. What could any well-conducted ghost mean by waking me up in the middle of the night to look at—a pincushion?" I cried with a smile.

But no answering smile came to Agatha's lip. She had dropped my arm, and was standing mutely, looking straight before her into space. Suddenly she covered her face with her hands. I put my arms round her.

"What is the matter? You are trembling like a leaf!" I cried.

"Oh, Cyril, I am afraid! There is something in this we cannot fathom," she replied. "That pincushion was given me by my Aunt Barbara on her deathbed."

"And did she die in that room in which I slept?" I asked.

"She did. Poor, poor Aunt Barbara! It must have been her spirit that you saw. But what is it troubles her that she cannot rest in her grave?"

"We must endeavor to find out, Agatha. Was she fond of you?"

"Yes, always."

"Then that is the explanation of her coming to me," I said. "They must know in the next world what passes in this, so your aunt, no doubt, was aware we are to be married, and that our interests were to be identical."

My love looked puzzled.

"But I cannot see what connection there is between our interests and a pincushion," she remarked.

"Well, I must admit neither can I at present," I confessed.

"Would you know the face again you saw last night?"

"Most certainly I should; the moonlight brought every feature into relief."

"Was this it—Look!"

She had unfastened a brooch from her collar. It contained a photograph within, which she turned to my gaze.

"The very same!" I ejaculated; a certain awe stealing over my mind as I beheld the presentiment of that stern face which had so mysteriously appeared to me last night.

"There is then no doubt about the matter. For whatever reason she revisited the earth, it was the spirit of Aunt Barbara which you saw," said Agatha. We walked on in silence while we both mused deeply.

"Can there be any story connected with that pincushion?" At last I said.

"None of which I am aware. My aunt died quite suddenly, in some kind of fit, we thought. I was by her side. She could not speak, but evidently endeavoured by signs to make me understand some last wish. As she kept pointing to what seemed to be that very thing we are speaking of, I took it in my hand, thinking, as it had been embroidered by her, that she wished me to keep it in remembrance. She seemed better satisfied, but still strove for speech until death came. I have often wondered since what it was she wished to say."

"Could it have been about any money she wished to leave you? Was she rich?" I asked.

"No," said Agatha. "We used to fancy she had wealth during her lifetime, and papa sometimes said as I was her favorite that she would bequeath me a fortune; but, when her things came to be examined, no trace of it was found. They, my parents, have laughed often since over my grand legacy of a faded pincushion, but I have always prized it for Aunt Barbara's sake."

"Was she an eccentric person?"

"Very. She had one strange hobby all her life, a perfect mania for collecting books about diamonds; even a newspaper paragraph describing the discovery of a large gem she would cut out and treasure up with care, and she was often to be observed standing in front of jewellers' windows, gazing earnestly at the diamonds within."

A sudden inspiration rushed into my mind.

"Agatha!" I exclaimed, "let us lose no time, but go home at once. We shall find something valuable hidden in that pincushion."

"Cyril, what can be there?" she asked, in astonishment.

"Diamonds!" I cried.

No grass grew under our feet in that homeward journey, and no sooner had we crossed the threshold than we made a simultaneous rush for my bedroom. Once there a wonderous sight greeted us—a sight which nearly sent Agatha and myself wild with joy, for, as we opened the door, a mine of light seemed to be sparkling on the floor. A draught of air from a window had blown down the old pincushion. It had broken asunder in the fall, and there, amidst the ruins of faded silk and quilted lining was blazing in crystal glory a quantity of large brilliant diamonds. The mystery was solved. Here was the hoard which the dying woman had vainly struggled to reveal, and in these gems the money had been expended.

"Oh you darlings!" ejaculated Agatha; as crouching on the ground, she pressed her fresh young lips to the jewels. "This then was the legacy which Aunt Barbara intended for me. Cyril, dearest Cyril, you can now purchase that partnership, and this is why she appeared to you." Then, as I thanked my darling and drew her to my breast, she lifted her eyes to heaven, and murmured softly, "God bless you, Aunt Barbara, for the happiness you have given this day to two hearts!"

And Aunt Barbara troubles this earth no more, now that her errand is accomplished; but we keep a certain faded pincushion as a sacred memento of our kind benefactress.

Trout Were Rather Plenty.

I not only found many good anglers in Washington county, but a number of gentlemen who are not easily set back on fish stories. "I was coming down Grand Lake stream in a canoe in 1883," said one of them. "I noticed that the stream was black with trout. The fish were so numerous that we had hard work to paddle our canoe along. I sung out to the man with me to dip the canoe. Dipping one side of the boat under the fish we filled it with fine trout and didn't get a ten-quart pail of water in the boat."—Story-letter in the Lewistown (Me.) Journal.

The present Pope is an old gentleman with a keen sense of humour. Accredited to the Papal Court is a functionary who represents the political interests of four Central American Republics, and who is already bedizened with the stars of almost every Order created by the Pontificate. Not long ago a fresh negotiation was concluded satisfactorily to the Mother Church, and the custom of giving a new distinction had to be observed; but what to do perplexed the Papal Chamberlain. On application at the emergency to himself, the latter said, "This time give him a snuff-box with my portrait." The diplomatist accepted the golden gift, detatched the portrait therefrom, and appeared at the next audience with it hanging from his neck. Another State negotiation unexpectedly arose, and, when it was solved, there again came up the question of an honorarium. "This time," said Leo, "give him a marble statue, and see if he will wear that around his neck!"

It is not so much wealth and learning nor clothing, nor servants, nor toils, nor idleness, nor town nor country, nor stations, as tone and temper, that render home happy or wretched. Good sense and God's grace make life like what no teachers or accomplishments or society can make it—the opening stave of an everlasting psalm; the fair beginning of an endless existance; the goodly, modest, well-proportioned vestibule to a temple of God's building that shall never decay, wax old or vanish away.

Every young man should understand that he should not care a button for his likes and dislikes, but should do what ought to be done, in spite of any disagreeableness. The lesson of self-denial is far beyond any other in importance. It must be repeated again and again.

California is becoming an exporter of raisins on a large scale.

GRANT'S ROMANCE.

From Poverty to Renown and then Through Poverty and Suffering to Death.

The check received by Mrs. Grant a few days ago, al fac-simile of which is herewith printed, with the preceding payment made in February last, brings the amount so far received by her on account of General Grant's Personal Memoirs to $350,000. Altogether she is likely to receive not less than half a million of dollars as her share in the profits of the work. When General Grant undertook to write this book, in February, 1885, he was a poor man, with the prospects of a speedy death staring him in the face. To provide for his family after his demise was the last wish and last work of his life. This he accomplished while suffering from the pains of an agonizing malady, and when it was finished he yielded to the summons that had been sounding in his ears for many weary months. It was the last work of a life beginning in poverty and obscurity and ending, after a checkered career that was one of the most remarkable in history, in poverty once more, if not in actual want. In all the ups and downs of General Grant's life the intensely human element was predominant and it must be conceded that the story of his foibles and weaknesses are as much apart of the romance of his career as his military genius, his achievements in war and peace and his rewards and honors.

When it is remembered that the Congressman by whom he was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1839 knew so little of him that instead of his real name of Hiram Ulysses the appointment bore the name of Ulysses S. Grant it is surprising that he obtained it at all. In the part of Ohio where his parents lived at that time appointments to the Military Academy could not have been considered much of a prize and young Hiram Ulysses would not have secured one. It was by this almost accidental appointment that his remarkable career was rendered possible and that the name of Ulysses S. Grant became one of the most distinguished in the long list of the world's great captains.

In the war with Mexico, from Palo Alto to Molino del Rey and Chepultepec, Lieutenant Grant showed soldierly qualities of a high order. After Chepultepec, Grant was breveted captain for his conduct in that battle. To the young soldier this recognition of his gallantry was an empty honor. Neither of his two chiefs, Taylor and Scott, whose fame his was to eclipse so completely, was aware of his existence much less of his merit. His promotion when the war was over brought him only the dull and dreary routine of military service on the frontier and in California. The six years between 1848, when he married, and 1854, when he resigned, not only failed to bring him distinction, but tended to his discredit. This period in Grant's life is passed over lightly by his biographers, and might be consigned to oblivion were it not a part of the man. His habits, his slovenliness, his utter lack of incentive and ambiton were in marked contrast to the career that awaited him and a singular contradiction of the high qualities he exhibited when charged with supreme command and duties and responsibilities that required abilities of the highest order and a manhood of the finest fibre.

The story of Grant's hard-scrabble life at St. Louis and Galena had been often told. In itself it was not a remarkable story. It is remarkable, however, in the fact that such a man as Grant proved to be should have taken kindly to the common lot of a very common clay. When he was peddling wood by the cord in St. Louis, or selling leather by the pound at Galena, his lot seemed one doomed to a hopeles obscurity and a besotted end. Then came the war for the Union. It proved Grant's opportunity, but to no man at the beginning did it seem to have less of promise. He was living from hand to mouth on a salary of $40 per month for his services in the Galena tannery. He had never shown the signs of an ambitious spirit. Among his neighbors he was held in no great esteem. He had no acquaintances either in the army after leaving it or among politicians. He was without influence and without friends. He took no interest in politics, and voted for President but once and did not even know the member of Congress from the district in which helived. When he wrote to the Adjutant General of the army, after the surrender of Fort Sumter, asking for employment, his letter was not only answered but it was consigned to the waste basket as unworthy of attention. When he applied to General McClellan for a place as a subaltern on his staff in West Virginia, he was informed in effect that his services were not considered desirable. Those who had known him thought they knew him too well to trust him, but his knowledge, his skill and his experience were not lost even then. For five weeks he devoted himself to assisting in the organization and training of the volunteers at Springfield, and at the end of that time was given the command of a regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois, by Governor Yates. Shortly afterwards through the discernment of E. B. Washburne, he was made brigadier general, and then, for the first time, was a military career possible to him.

General Grant's assumption of a command resulted in a vigorous campaign and the speedy capture of Paducah, the battle of Belmont and the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson. These victories were not agreeable to the young Napoleon of the period. McClellan was greatly exercised in spirit because Grant did not daily report to Halleck the number and position of the forces under his command, instead of fighting battles and defeating the enemy, and because Grant pushed on to Nashville after the affair at Donelson, "without authority," it was seriously proposed at Washington to cause his arrest. He was relieved, but reinstated. After the battle of Shiloh another determined effort for his removal was made, and he was, in fact, superseded by Halleck. The only wonder is that the clamor that resulted from that affair and the ambitious schemes of other generals who professed to have been supplying Grant with brains, did not result in his retirement altogether. Fortunately all the intrigues of the summer and autumn of 1862 came to naught, and so it came about that the capture of Vicksburg in 1863 led to the surrender at Appomattox in 1865.

Grant's election to the Presidency in 1868, his re-election in 1872, his defeat for a third term in 1876, and the determined but unsuccessful effort to renominate him at Chicago in 1880 are matters of familiar history. Grant owed the Presidency to his military successes, but his military successes were due primarily to his own genius. Not even Napoleon so completely made his way in the field by his own unaided abilities. Had Grant been an unskilled soldier or less dogged he would have been crushed long before renown was possible. As it was, the eminence he attained was only made the more remarkable by the difficulties he encountered. There are a few men even now who accord him no merit, except tenacity, but more tenacity would not extort the respect and homage of the whole world as they were shown to General Grant in person when he made his wonderful tour around the world in 1879-80 and as they were again evinced when the news of his death was flashed from Mt. McGregor in 1885.

There is a great reason to regret that a desire for wealth led General Grant to engage in business as a member of the firm of Grant & Ward. Even had Ferdinand Ward been an honest man General Grant's fame could not have failed to suffer in consequence of the use of his name in business. For this fault Grant was a grievous sufferer. Even the poverty to which Ward's dishonesty reduced him was sweet in comparison with the ignominy the connection brought upon his name. It is said, too, to think that his death while he was still a comparatively young man was hastened by that unfortunate business relation. But the General's fortitude in poverty, in suffering, in what he could not help but feel was disgrace is a silver lining to the cloud and there can only be one feeling, that of satisfaction, that the labors of the last months of his life have been crowned with this magnificent reward. He was poor. A painful malady that could only end in death had seized upon him. He was tortured in mind as well as in body. But yielding up everything to repay the Vanderbilt loan, even to the gifts that attested his military distinction and the uniform in which he fought the battles of his country, he turned courageously to the work of earning a competence for the faithful woman who had been his companion through life. It is a heroic picture these last toiling and suffering weeks of a great soldier's career, which has its companion piece in the last act of President Arthur's administration in signing the bill for his restoration to the army and in his nomination to the Senate as the first official act of President Cleveland.

What a strange history all this is—from utter obscurity through checkered courses to the highest eminence and back to poverty and distress, and again through suffering to honor from all the world. And this last chapter of all is as strange as any of the rest—the family of the man who was so poor when he died that there was not even a uniform to bury him now secured in affluence by the fruits of the dying soldier's last efforts. With all the extraordinary ups and downs of this curious character, it, at least, may not be said that Grant's country ever failed in practical acknowledgment of its gratitude.

Order in the Court.

"Order in the court!" exclaimed the judge of a Montana circuit, as he observed the occupants of the room leave their seats and crowd around the windows.

"We must have order," he continued. "Mr. Sheriff, see that order is maintained. There must be less confusion or I will order the room cleared."

"The yaller one is getting away with the other," remarked one of the men at the window.

"What's the excitement?" asked the judge.

"A dog fight, your honor," replied a lawyer, as he got up on a chair to look out of the window.

"Mr. Sheriff," said the court, as he moved down from his seat in the direction of the crowd, "adjourn court right off."

Deserved Seven Years.

Smith, let me have your dog awhile. My house is full of rats and I want to get rid of some of them."

"Pay me for the use of him?"

"Yes. How much do you want?"

"Well, if he catches one rat I want two cents, two rats four cents, three rats six cents, four—"

"Oh, yes, I see. You want to be paid pro-ratter."

"You can't have the dog under any conditions, sir, good-day."

A woman at Montague, Mich., traced her husband to a gambling house, broke open the door and began firing a revolver among the inmates. Her husband wilted and the others ran away. The woman pocketed the money on the gambling table and then marched her husband home.—[Exchange.

Accepted at Last.

Managing Editor—Have we any papers on Liszt?

Assistant—Yes, a very admirable one.

As a great composer is dead, it would be well to use that in the forthcoming number.

Yes, so I thought, and I wrote to the author telling him that it was accepted and that we should like to have the article brought down to the present time.

Quite right. What was the reply?

His grandson answered that the man died twenty years ago.

Back to Business.

Dry goods clerk (to young woman customer)—Ah! I believe I had the pleasure of meeting you at a garden party at the Grand Union, Saratoga, last summer.

Young Woman—Will these goods wash, sir?

Clerk—Yes, madam.

This ambiguous notice adorns a ladies' cabin on a Hoboken ferry boat: "These seats are for ladies. Gentlemen will please not occupy them until the ladies are seated."

A bankrupt Irish gentleman declared before a commissioner that his available assets included a great number of debts.

"Why do dogs have fleas?" a young naturalist asks us. Dear boy, that's just what the poor dogs would like to know.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Potash Victim. Cured by S. S. S.

CAUTION.

Consumers should not confuse our Specific with the numerous imitations, substitutes, potash and mercury mixtures which are gotten up to sell, not on their own merit, but on the merit of our remedy. An imitation is always a fraud and a cheat, and they thrive only as they can steal from the article imitated.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

S. S. S. vs. POTASH.

I have had blood poison for ten years. I know I have taken one hundred bottles of iodide of potash in that time, but it did me no good. Last summer my face, neck, body and limbs were covered with sores, and I could scarcely use my arms on account of rheumatism in my shoulders. I took S. S. S., and it has done me more good than all other medicines I have taken. My face, body and neck are perfectly clear and clean, and my rheumatism is entirely gone. I weighed 116 pounds when I began the medicine, and I now weigh 138 pounds. My first bottle helped me greatly, and gave me an appetite like a strong man. I would not be without S. S. S. for several times its weight in gold.

C. R. MITCHELL, W. 23d St. Ferry, New York.

LADIES' and MISSES'

LOW SHOES AND TIES,

Yachting and Tennis Shoes,

—AT—

COTTRELL'S

144 Thames Street.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 C.H. St., Boston.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1; by mail, $1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00.

MAKE HENS LAY

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free.

DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

CORTICELLI WASH SILK.

SOLD ON SPOOLS ONLY.

COLOR WARRANTED

NOT to "run", or to injure in any way the most delicate material in washing.

For heavy Outline Embroidery use two threads; for lighter work use the thread singly.

The convenience of having this reliable brand on spools rather than doubtful goods in skeins which tangle and become quickly shop-worn, will be apparent to traders and consumers. Sold by enterprising dealers, who will be supplied by NONOTUCK SILK CO., 18 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

GRANITE WORKS!

GRANITE MONUMENTS and Head-Stones Hammered and Polished Work of every description, Connecticut, Westerly, Quincy, and all New England Granite, and every variety of Granite Stone Cutting. Cemetery Lots Inclosed at short notice. All work guaranteed First-Class. Fine Lot of First-Class North River Blue Stone Flagging of all sizes. Steps, Sills and Lintels Quarry-Dressed, Rubbed or Hammered. Rubbed Hearth-Stones, Chimney Lintels and Chimney Caps. Rubbed Platform and Coping of all Sizes, in Granite or Blue Stone, Well and Cistern Covers.

P. McGOWAN,

—PRACTICAL GRANITE CUTTER.—

Sherman's Wharf, next South of Long Wharf

Phineas C. Clark, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKER.

A Large Assortment of

Express, Order and Farm

Wagons

On hand. Call and examine them and get our prices. First class repairing, painting and varnishing done at short notice.

LONG WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Carry Brothers!

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FISH, FRUIT, and EARLY PRODUCE

257 and 259 THAMES ST.,

J. J. CARRY, Newport, R. I

H. W. Johns

ASBESTOS

Liquid Paints.

Are the best and most economical for structural purposes ever invented. The finest public buildings in the country are decorated with our paints. Among others the U. S. Capitol at Washington, the Navy Yard and Government Buildings generally, the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad in New York as well as thousands of the better classes of dwellings everywhere. Send for sample color sheet to

ALBERT HAMMETT,

321 Thames Street.

LUMBER, HARDWARE, DRAIN AND SEWER PIPE, BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, &c.

WM. H. ASHLEY & Co.

Again we stand at the front with one of the best and most stylish stocks of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

All grades. All sizes at the lowest cash prices to all. Marked in plain figures. Extra quality Rubber Goods.

No 20 South Main Street,

51 Second Street, Borden's Block

Fall River, Mass.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,
General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 104 Thames Street. 8-26

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

FALL RIVER LINE

FARES REDUCED.

Newport to New York, - - - $2 00

Tickets limited. Corresponding reduction to all other points South and West of New York.

STEAMERS

PILGRIM and BRISTOL

leave Newport for New York at 9 P. M. week days and 10.00 P. M. Sundays from Long Wharf north. Annex connection to and from Brooklyn and Jersey City. An orchestra on each steamer. Returning, leave New York daily, Sundays included, at 5 P. M. from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray street. Staterooms to New York and tickets to all points South and West may be obtained at the office of New York & Boston Dispatch Express Co., 175 Thames Street, Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK,
Gen'l Manager.
GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent.
Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport

—TO—

New York & Providence.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, Oct. 4, 1886, leaving Newport four times daily (Sundays at 10.30 P. M.) as follows:

7.00 A. M.—For New York and Providence; also Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Hartford and New Haven. Arrive in New York at 3.30 P. M. Also due in Providence at 9.10 A. M.

10.15 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, stopping at Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Also due in Providence at 1.42 P. M., and Boston at 3.00 P. M.

3.30 P. M.—For New York connecting with train leave Providence at 4 P. M. and due in New York at 11.35 also Providence and Boston by 2 P. M. Fast Express from New York, arriving in Providence at 5.40 P. M. and Boston † 8.05 P. M.; also by Steamboat Train to Kingston, Westerly and Stonington.

10.30 P. M.—For New York (Sundays included) by Night Express, with Sleeping Car from Wickford Landing, due in New York at 7 A. M. Also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, New Haven, Stamford, Providence and Boston.

Returning Connects with Trains leaving New York via. New Haven R. R. as follows:

8.00 A. M.—For Newport, by Boston Express Train, arriving in Newport at 2.25 P. M., with D. R. Cars to Wickford Landing.

2.00 P. M.—For Newport, Fast Express, with Drawing Room Cars, arriving at Newport at 7.50 P. M.

5.30 P. M.—From Providence for Newport (Wickford Special arrive at Wickford Junction at 6.20 and Newport at 7.50 P. M.

11.00 P. M.—For Newport, Night Mail (Sundays included) with Sleeping Cars to Wickford Landing, arriving at Newport at 6.15 A. M. Connecting with all the principal stations along the line.

Connecting from Newport for Providence daily as follows: 7.00 and 10.15 A. M., 3.30 and 10.30 P. M., and from Providence for Newport at 12.25, 7.30, A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

*Express Trains to and from New York will not stop at Belleville or Wickford.

J. H. GARDINER, Supt.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 18, 1886, trains will leave **Newport**, for **Boston** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 5.50, 8.30, 11.40, A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. *Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.05, 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 6.55, 8.15 P. M. **For Portsmouth Grove,** †7.35, †10.20, A. M., †2.55 P. M. RETURN, †8.47, †11.02 A. M., †2.06, †5.42, †7.52 P. M. **For Coal Mines,** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 8.43, 10.57 A. M., 2.01, 5.38, 7.42 P. M. **Bristol Ferry,** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.30, 10.53 A. M., 1.56, 5.34, 7.29, P. M. **Tiverton,** 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.31, 10.48 A. M., 1.50, 5.29, 7.15, P. M. **Fall River,** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.25, 10.38 A. M., 1.40, 5.19, 6.53 P. M. **Taunton,** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.20, 9.51 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. **Middleboro,** 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 9.40 A. M., 3.35, *6.00 P. M. **Cape Cod,** 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 2.55 P. M. **New Bedford,** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.; Return [Pearl Street] 5.10, 9.60, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *5.55 P. M. **Fitchburg,** and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Lowell,** 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs,** 10.20 A. M. **Nantucket,** 7.35 A. M. **Providence,** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. RETURN 7.30, 2.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, *6.30 P. M.

Sunday trains leave **Newport** for **Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro', Bridgewater, Brockton, Holbrook, So. Braintree and Boston,** at 4.30 P. M.

Leaves Boston 4.45 A. M.

*Boat from Fall River.

†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston
J. H. JORDAN. Ag't Newport. 10-16

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Sept. 27th.

Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, week days at 8.00 A. M. return at 4 P. M.

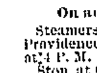
Stop at Conanicut Park and Prudence Park Tuesdays and Fridays only after Oct. 11th.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.



ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, October 1st, 1886, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. P. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M.

Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 4.30, 6.00 P. M.

Or on arrival of Providence boat, Saturday only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.
Regular fare, 15c. Excursion tickets, 25c. Ten tickets, $1.00.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of Portsmouth, R. I., Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of WILLIAM P. MACOMBER, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from and after the 13th day of September, 1886, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the first Monday in November, 1886, and the third Mondays in January and March, 1887, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days, and the Town Clerk's office in said Portsmouth, are the times and place appointed by us to attend said creditors to receive and examine their claims.

ABNER B. CORY,
WM. L. SISSON,
GEORGE B. ANTHONY, } Comm'rs.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of ROMOLA DAHLGREN, minor of New York, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

GEORGE M. MILLER,
Newport, Oct. 2, 1886. Guardian.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 sizes at Druggists.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Canvass.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of the City of Newport, will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on **Friday, October 29, 1886, at 3 o'clock P. M.,** for the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the WARD LISTS of Voters in Newport, for the WARD MEETINGS to be holden on Tuesday, the second day of November, 1886. Witness my hand,

WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
10-16-2w City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in amendment of and in addition to Chapter 13 of an Ordinance comprising the ordinances of the City of Newport.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 7 of Chapter 13 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words, "Provided that flags for decorative purposes, may be suspended in or across the public streets and squares, on the occasion of national or state holidays, or when military, political or society parades are to be had; in the discretion and with the written permission of the Chief of Police.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed October 5, 1886.]
A true copy. Witness:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
10-9-3w City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in addition to Chapter 15 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance comprising the Ordinances of the City of Newport."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor may in his discretion grant furloughs to policemen for terms not exceeding six days at a time in any one year, without any loss of pay by the policemen so furloughed; and such furloughs may be by the Mayor extended or enlarged to terms not exceeding seven days, provided however that for all the extended or enlarged term the furloughed policemen shall draw no pay.

All furloughs shall be granted under such regulations and conditions as the Mayor shall from time to time prescribe either by general or by special orders or both.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall go into effect immediately.

[Passed October 5, 1886.]
A true copy. Witness:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
10-9-3w City Clerk.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, October 13, A. D. 1886.

SARAH EMLEN INGERSOLL, of the City and County of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, having this day filed in this office her petition in writing to the Court of Probate of the said City of Newport, representing that Harry Ingersoll, late of said Philadelphia, deceased, left a last will and testament which was proved and allowed by the Orphans Court of said Philadelphia, that she is the Executrix named in said will, that said Harry Ingersoll at the time of his death was seized and possessed of real estate in the City and County of Newport, whereon said will may operate; and praying that a copy of said will with a copy of the probate thereof, under the seal of the said court where the said will has been proved and allowed as aforesaid, produced therewith, may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office in said Newport, and that letters testamentary on said estate of said Harry Ingersoll may be granted to her, the said Sarah Emlen Ingersoll; and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday the 1st day of November, A. D., 1886 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

ALEX N. BARKER,
10-16 Probate Clerk.

CITY ENGINEER AND STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I. Oct. 8, 1886.

Proposals for Furnishing Iron Sewer Pipes.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, by the Committee on Streets and Highways until 3 P. M., Saturday, October 30th, 1886, for furnishing about 1500 lineal feet of 30 inch cast iron flanged pipe, delivered on the City Wharf. Proposals will be addressed to the Committee on Streets and Highways, and must be accompanied by a certified check for $500.00 to insure the execution of contract.

Further information may be obtained on application at this office. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By direction of the Committee.

G. A. BENTLEY.
City Eng'r and St. Commissioner.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of

SIMON SCOTT,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER.
10-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

MARCUS M. CLARKE, Executor of the last will and testament of

GEORGE B. CLARKE,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
10-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

MARY FITZPATRICK, Guardian of the person and estate of

REBECCA FITZPATRICK,

of Newport, minor, presents her account with the estate of said minor, containing proceeds of sale of real estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of Oct., 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
10-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

ON THE APPLICATION in writing of Phebe Irish, of said Newport, praying that John Ireys or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of

JOSEPH IRISH,

of said Newport, a person of unsound mind and now an inmate of the Butler Hospital for the Insane within this State.

It is ordered that the consideration of said application be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER.
10-9 Probate Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estates in Rhode Island, of WILLIAM PATTON, JR., and CLARENCE A. PATTON, minors, of Alameda, in the State of California, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM PATTON,
Newport, September 11, 1886. Guardian.

ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psorias, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff and every species of Itchy, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

WILL McDONALD,
2542 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa, and to-day cheerfully confirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used no others.

FERNAN ESENCHARDO,
3306 Penn Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ECZEMA.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes CUTICURA and four bottles RESOLVENT have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease.

MR. JOHN THIEL, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest pains, Numbness, Soreness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation **relieved in one minute** by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** Nothing like it. At druggists 25c. **Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.**

Catarrhal Dangers.

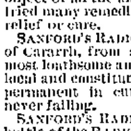
To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, and sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all the afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never failing.

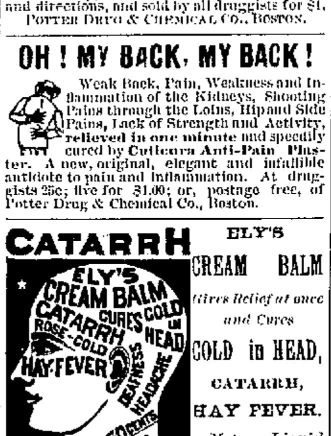
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

OH! MY BACK, MY BACK!



Weak Back, Pain, Weakness and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Hip and Side Pains, Lack of Strength and Activity, **relieved in one minute** and speedily cured by **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** A new, original, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists 25c; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.



ELY'S CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at once and Cures

COLD in HEAD,

CATARRH,

HAY FEVER.

Not a Liquid Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circular free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 2, A. D. 1886.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Catharine Fitzgerald presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

JOHN FITZGERALD,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 1st day of November, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER.
10-16 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 12, 1886.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Annie P. Bateman and Samuel Bateman praying that Annie P. Bateman or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of

BENJAMIN BATEMAN,

of said Newport, represented to be of unsound mind.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 1st day of Nov., 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BALKER,
10-16 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

HENRY D. DeBLOIS, Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM DeBLOIS,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
10-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, A. D. 1886.

JOSEPH B. PIKE, Administrator on the estate of

JOHN W. OMAN,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
10-9 Probate Clerk.

BARGAINS.

Having a large stock of

FRAMES

Of my own make left over from the summer trade, I will sell them at a great discount to make room for goods already bought for the Fall and Christmas trade. Come early to secure bargains.

WM. H. ARNOLD, 12 BROADWAY,

Women and the Future of Alaska.

Alaska would be of little or no consequence to-day if it were not for women who have made the furs gathered in that Territory fashionable. Alaska sealskins and other furs gathered in that region are worn not because they are handsome or always comfortable, but rather because a caprice of fashion demands this condescension. What will happen whenever fashionable women refuse to wear furs? Is the result impossible? Very few men in temperate climates wear furs of any sort. The muff for the most part went out of fashion some years ago. Its use has been partially renewed because it is a very comfortable thing for the hands. The buffalo robe, the muff, the sealskin and the Arctic shoes are all well enough for cold weather. The Russians wear furs. The symbol of national life is the bear. The grizzly bear is not a fur-bearing animal. His hair is nearly as coarse as bristles. That is because there is no cold weather. Going north the polar bear has a coat of fur as white as the snow or the floating islands of ice from which he fishes for seals, or for any other marine animal that will afford him a comfortable breakfast.

Some years ago women created the fashion of wearing sealskin cloaks. A garment of this kind costing, say $250, was the dream of many a woman's life, and many a man whose entire income for a month was not an equal amount was persuaded to come down with the funds. Now, what would result if the fur-wearing woman should decide that she would no longer wrap herself in this heavy, clumsy and altogether cumbrous sealskin? Clearly the value of Alaska would drop down to a nominal figure. There would be little use in sending revenue cutters up to that territory to chase down the clandestine fur-seal hunters. It would make little difference whether the whole of Behring Sea were included in the transfer which Russia made in conveying Alaska, or whether only half of that water was conveyed. Probably no foreign sealers would have been arrested in Behring Sea were it not for the prominence of woman as a wearer of furs. She has given all the importance to Alaska which that territory at present possesses. When Mr. Seward closed with the Russian proposition to convey Alaska to the United States, and said with great emphasis, "*It is a whack,*" he had a long foresight. He knew that in all probability fashionable women would take lovingly to the fur-bearing seals. The Russian fur companies had made a great deal of money, but that was in part because in Russia and in all countries of very high latitude, man is the principal wearer of furs. He makes most of the journeys and has the greatest exposure to cold. But the fashion is reversed in all temperate and warm climates. Women hold tenaciously to furs. If the sealskin cannot be obtained, there is the squirrel, the gray fox, the lynx, the badger and the cat. Yes, the tom-cat; for thousands of these, perhaps millions, have their hides taken off every year, and colored are sold under the name of jenet skins, which are largely used in the trimming of outside garments.

Now, who can give any assurance that the caprice of fashion will not change some day? Who can say that the wearing of furs will not some day be rated as vulgar, especially in temperate climates—and that soft wool textures will not supplant these Arctic furs? A few years ago it became the caprice of fashion to wear the skins of all birds of beautiful plumage. Millions of song birds were sacrificed.—Rural districts were devastated to supply the market. No ordinary protests availed anything. One day there was an arrest of the cruel and senseless fashion. Victoria of England gave judgment against the practice. It turned out that a fashion that could not have the stamp of royal approval was no fashion at all. It was dropped at once. The aristocratic seal of condemnation had changed a fashion in the twinkling of an eye. Millions of birds had fallen a prey to this caprice, but millions more were saved. Women all at once ceased to wear the feathers of singing birds.

One can see from this sudden change in the caprice of fashion what would be the result if a like change should ever occur as to the wearing of furs.—Suppose a royal stamp of disapproval were set upon the prevailing fashion of wearing any fur, from the otter and silver fox down to that of the muskrat, on the ground that it was a cruelty to strip animals of their hides, thereby sacrificing millions of lives for a mere whim of fashion? The change is not advocated by a long way, because it would involve something of a financial shock to the commercial world. Yet no one can demonstrate that at no distant day women will not abandon their furs. Could any one demonstrate that woman would all at once cease to adorn her person with the plumage of small birds? And yet the change did come, and very suddenly. But at present the house-cat, converted into a muff, is a far more useful animal than when prowling about at midnight. And the fox never looked so thoroughly respectable as when his fur is attached to the border of some handsome garment. It ought to be a great comfort to him to know how his character is elevated and dignified at last. As to the poor seal, it is probable that he would much rather prefer to wear his own fur than to have it worn by the most fashionable woman in the land. At present the ethical question does not seem to be so important as the commercial one. But some time before the millenium it is quite possible woman will tire of her furs, fashion will decree against them, and then the trade of Alaska will need a new resource.

A Solution of the Servant Girl Question.

The Fremdenblatt reports an amusing but honorable attempt to solve "the servant girl question" and "the Sunday question," by a wealthy lady of high family, a pious widow, who resides in a noble mansion at the west end of the Prussian capital with her daughter. Every other Sunday the two ladies and the servants change places. The servants have possession of the drawing-room and dining-room, where they read, or knit, or sew, or play, or sing, as they will. The two ladies cook the dinner and wait upon the servants exactly as if the latter were the mistresses. They have also the privilege of asking a limited number of friends to the Sunday dinner, so that the two ladies not infrequently cook an elaborate meal for eight persons. The meal is opened and closed with prayer by the mistress or her daughter. The ladies carry out their part with so strict a fidelity to their principle that they will not allow the servants to assist them in laying the cloth, clearing up, washing the dishes, or other details of menial service.—Their conduct may be eccentric, but there is solid, practical, Christian Socialism underneath their eccentricity, and they are making a brave attempt to be consistent to the Christian calling in the midst of the fashionable world.

KNOW THYSELF, by reading the "Science of Life." the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

For the Children.

Saucy Dick.

"Saucy Dick," I think I hear some one say, "pray who and what is he?" Well, that is just what I am going to tell you. He was only a little, bright-yellow canary bird. We called him "Saucy Dick" because of the saucy way he had of turning up his head, first on one side, then on the other, and looking at us in such a pert manner, whenever we gathered around his cage, as if he was trying to count and see how many of us there were. He was a very cunning, mischievous bird, and it would take up more time and space then I have to give to tell you one-half his cunning tricks, but his greatest delight was in sprinkling the cat. Pussy was in the habit of laying down directly underneath Dick's cage to take her morning nap, and the little fellow soon discovered that when he took his bath and sprinkle a few drops of water on the floor the cat would run. Then he began to take delight in it, and no matter how many times he had bathed, or at what time of day the cat would come and lie down, Dick would go immediately into his bathing dish and begin to dash and splash about, peeping over every few minutes to see if the cat was still there, and then going back, until he had succeeded at last in making her run. Then in the most comical and cunning manner he would peer through the bars at his vanquished foe with an unmistakable look of triumph. If there was no water in his dish he would make such a fuss about it that mamma would be compelled to give him some in order to quiet him. One day a lady called to see mamma, and happened to take a seat quite near to Dick's cage. Dick eyed her a moment, and then hopped into his dish and began to splash, which attracted the lady's attention. Mamma told her about his naughty trick of splashing the cat, and added: "I do verily believe he is trying to do the same to you." The lady scarcely believed that a bird could be so intelligent, but asked mamma to give him some water, for she wanted to see what he would do. Mamma did so, and he dashed and splashed about till soon there was not a drop left, stopping every little while to look at the lady and see if there were any indications of moving on her part, and then going back to his dish with renewed vigor. But the lady did not move. She only laughed and shook her finger at him, and said: "Now, you naughty bird, is that the way you treat your visitors? I'm not going to run from you like a cat, for my dress and shawl are thick, and I can stand a good deal of splashing." Then she asked mamma to give him some more water, for she "wanted to see the fun out," she said. Mamma very reluctantly filled his dish the third time, when he made such a vigorous splashing that he not only wet the lady completely, but the floor and furniture all around him, and she was compelled to move or have her new bonnet ruined. Then with what a saucy, self-satisfied air did that bird look at her, with a look that seemed to say: "Aha, you had to move at last."

The lady was much amused and thoroughly convinced, and offered mamma a high price for Dick, but mamma would not part with him, for she knew we were all very much attached to the little fellow. Not long after this Dick began to droop. He would roll himself up till he looked like a little round yellow ball and refuse to eat. For a few days he continued to droop in this manner and then one morning we found him lying in the bottom of his cage gasping for breath. Mamma took him out and tried to revive him, but he died in her hand, and we all cried very hard over him, for we knew no other bird would ever seem half so cunning to us as "Saucy Dick."—Detroit Free Press.

Not "Smart."

Of all forms of bad breeding, the pert, smart manner affected by boys and girls of a certain age is the most offensive and impertinent. One of those so called smart boys was once employed in the office of the treasurer of a Western railroad. He was usually left alone in the office between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, and it was his duty to answer the questions of all callers as clearly and politely as possible.

One morning a plainly dressed old gentleman walked quietly in, and asked for the cashier.

"He's out," said the boy, without looking up from the paper he was reading.

"Do you know where he is?"

"No."

"When will he be in?"

"'Bout nine o'clock."

"It's nearly that now, isn't it? I haven't Western time."

"There's the clock," said the boy smartly, pointing to a clock on the wall.

"Oh, yes; thank you," said the gentleman. "Ten minutes until nine. Can I wait here for him?"

"I s'pose so, though this isn't a public hotel."

The boy thought this smart, and he chuckled aloud over it. He did not offer the gentleman a chair, or lay down the paper he held.

"I would like to write a note while I wait," said the caller. "Will you please get me a piece of paper and an envelope."

The boy did so, and as he handed them to the old gentleman, he coolly said.

"Anything else?"

"Yes," was the reply. "I would like to know the name of such a smart boy as you are."

The boy felt flattered by the word "smart," and wishing to show the full extent of his smartness, replied:

"I'm one of John Thompson's kids, William by name, and I answer to the call of 'Billy,' But here comes the boss?"

The "boss" came in, and, seeing the stranger, cried out:

"Why, Mr. Smith, how do you do? I'm delighted to see you. We"——

But John Thompson's "kid" heard no more. He was looking around for his hat. Mr. Smith was president of the road, and Billy heard from him later, to his sorrow. Any one needing a boy of Master Billy's peculiar "smartness" might secure him, as he is still out of employment.—[Youth's Companion.

The total number of mills in the United States are 826, containing 261,228 looms and 12,280,252 spindles, manufacturing 786,000,000 yards of print cloth per annum. New England has 481 mills, containing 205,011 looms, 9,481,272 spindles, manufacturing 646,000,000 yards of print cloths. Massachusetts has 95,000 looms engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth. Fall River has 1,800,000 and Lowell, Mass., 800,000 spindles in operation manufacturing cotton yarn.

We have a good many rising young men in this country, but somehow you don't notice them in the crowded horse-car, unless the woman who wants to get on has more than an ordinary share of youth and beauty.—[Somerville Journal.

The Biggest Things.

The largest theatre in the world is the new Opera House in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground; its cubic mass is 4,287,000 feet; it cost about 100,000,000 francs. The largest suspension bridge is the one between New York and Brooklyn; the length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches; the entire length of the bridge is 5,595 feet. The loftiest active volcano is Popocatapetl—"smoking mountain"—thirty-five miles southwest of Puebla, Mexico; it is 17,748 feet above the sea level and has a crater three miles in circumference and a thousand feet deep. The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah. It is more than 6,000 feet in length and is 1,200 feet high. The largest ship in the world is the Great Eastern. She is 680 feet long, 83 feet broad and 60 feet deep, being 28,627 tons burden, 18,915 gross and 13,344 net register.

The greatest fortress, from a strategical point of view, is the famous stronghold of Gibraltar. It occupies a rocky peninsula jutting out into the sea about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. One central rock rises to the height of 1,435 feet above the sea level. Its northern face is almost perpendicular, while its east side is full of tremendous precipices. On the south side it terminates in what is called Europa Point. The west side is less steep than the east, and between its base and the sea is the narrow, almost level span on which the town of Gibraltar is built. The fortress is considered impregnable to military assault. The regular garrison in time of peace numbers about seven thousand.

The biggest cavern is the Mammoth Cave in Edmonson county, Kentucky. It is near Green river, about six miles from Cave City, and twenty-eight from Bowling Green. The cave consists of a succession of irregular chambers, some of which are large, situated on different levels. Some of these are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo river. Blind fish are found in its waters.

The longest tunnel in the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 900 feet below the surface at Andermatt, and 6,000 feet beneath the peak of Kastelhorn of the St. Gothard group. The tunnel is 26¼ feet wide, and is 18 feet 10 inches from the floor to the crown of the arched roof. It is 9¼ miles long, 1½ miles longer than the Mount Cenis Tunnel.

The biggest trees in the world are the mammoth trees of California. One of a grove in Tulare county, according to measurements made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 270 feet in height, 108 feet in circumference at base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above ground. Some of the trees are 370 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

The largest library is the Bibliotheque National in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. It contains 1,400,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, and 150,000 coins and medals. The collection of engravings exceeds 1,300,000 contained in some 10,000 volumes. The portraits number about 100,000.

The largest desert is that of Sahara, a vast region of Northern Africa, extending from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to the valley of the Nile on the east. The length from the east to west is about 3,000 miles, its average breadth about 900 miles, its area about 2,000,000 square miles. Rain falls in torrents in the Sahara at intervals of five, ten and twenty years. In summer the heat during the day is excessive, but the nights are often cold. In winter the temperature is sometimes below freezing point. The greatest pyramid is that of Cheops, one of the three pyramids forming the Memphis Group, situated on a plateau about 137 feet above the level of the highest rise in the Nile. Its dimensions have been reduced by the removal of the outer portions to furnish stone for the city of Cairo. Its masonry consisted originally of 89,028,000 cubic feet and still amounts to 72,111,000 feet. The vertical height is 450 feet originally. The total weight of the stone is estimated at 6,316,000 tons. The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, at the foot of Kremlin. Its circumference at the bottom is nearly 68 feet and its height more than 21 feet. In its stoutest part it is 23 inches thick and its weight has been computed to be 443,722 pounds. It has never been hung.

A Trout in the Milky Way.

Captain J. W. Benedict, of Warwick, is known as one of the leading dairymen of Orange county, and as a man of great conscientiousness. At present he is in a very trying position for a man of his strong scruples. In a spring on his farm he had a fine specimen of the brook trout. He prized it very highly. The other day he missed it from the spring. Believing that it was stolen, Captain Benedict grieved. On Thursday he received a letter from the New York dealer who purchases the milk from the fine Warwick dairies.—"The trout you sent me in one of the cans of milk," said the writer of the letter, "was very fine. Thanks. But wasn't that a queer way to ship it?" Captain Benedict says that the only way he can account for the trout being in the can of milk is that the fish must have jumped in while the can was standing in the spring to cool. His neighbors say—"Oh, of course!" The way in which they say it is what puzzles conscientious Captain Benedict.

Silence After.

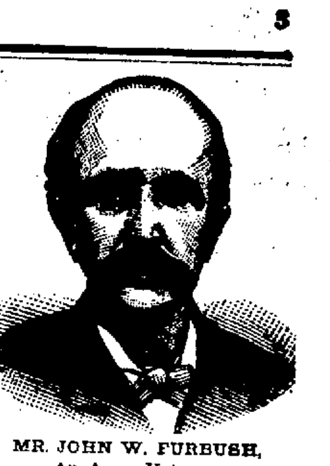
Two ladies arrived in Buffalo last Sunday on a visit to some relatives, one of them tells the following amusing incident while they were en route over the Niagara branch of the Michigan Central, her companion being the victim: A diminutive boy was endeavoring to please the passengers and get a few pennies by singing comic songs in the car. When he had finished and was passing along the aisle with outstretched palm making his collections the lady in question said to him: "Don't you know its wicked to sing songs on Sunday?" The youngster looked at her for a second, and, with a twinkle in his black eyes, replied: "Don't you think its wicked to travel on Sundays?" The passengers roared, and no more questions were asked.

A Peculiar Power.

"Now, children," said the teacher of the infant natural history class after the peculiarities of the crab had been discussed, "is there any other member of the animal kingdom that possesses the power to move rapidly backward?" "Yes," said one of the most promising of the little scholars, "the mule kin do it."

A beginner in Latin was asked to translate a sentence which properly rendered, would have read, "Honey redolent of age." But he preferred the freer translation, "This honey smells like time."

There are some deeds so grand that their mighty doors stand ennobled in a moment, more than kings.



MR. JOHN W. FURBUSH,
An Army Veteran,
OF WAKEFIELD,

who has probably suffered more than any man or woman in America to-day. Taken sick while in the Army, he has endured untold agonies since. Describing his first symptoms he said: "My head ached and my appetite was poor. I felt a faintness at the pit of the stomach, and a bad taste in my mouth, while my skin was sometimes hot and sometimes cold. I next felt pains in my back and around the lower portion of my body, and noticed a peculiar odor and color in the water I passed, which was scanty at one time and free at others. Sometimes it pained me to void it, and again it was almost impossible to do so at all. Finally I began to pass clear blood accompanied with the greatest strain and agony."

No less than 20 eminent physicians attended Mr. Furbush at various times, but not one of them could help him. He was near death's door. And yet he says: "I am alive and well to-day, wholly through the wonderful power of Hunt's Remedy, which took me from the verge of the grave."

This Great Remedy *absolutely cures* all Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.

For Sale by all Dealers.

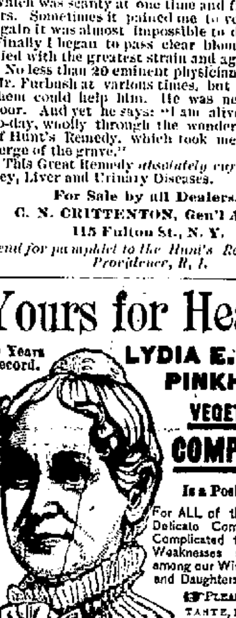
C. N. CRITTENTON, Gen'l Agent,
115 Fulton St., N. Y.

Send for pamphlet to the Hunt's Remedy Co., Providence, R. I.

Yours for Health

20 Years Record.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,



Is a Positive Cure

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

☞PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, EFFICACIOUS, IMMEDIATE AND LASTING IN ITS EFFECT. IN LIQUID, PILL OR LOZENGE FORM, (6 FOR $5.) EITHER OF THE LATTER SENT BY MAIL SECURE FROM OBSERVATION, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. MRS. PINKHAM'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH" AND CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR MAILED TO ANY LADY SENDING ADDRESS AND STAMP TO LYNN, MASS. *Mention this Paper.*

Lydia E. Pinkham

For Weak Women.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham: "About the first of September, 1881, my wife was taken with uterine hemorrhage. The best styptics the physician could describe did not check it and she got more and more enfeebled. She was troubled with Prolapsus, Uteri, Leucorrhea, numbness of the limbs, sickness of the stomach and loss of appetite. I purchased a trial bottle of your Vegetable Compound. *She said she could discover a salutary effect from the first dose.* Now she is comparatively free from the Prolapsus, Stomach's sickness, &c. The hemorrhage is very much better and is less at the regular periods. Her appetite is restored, and her general health and strength are much improved. We feel that we have been *wonderfully benefited* and our hearts are drawn out in gratitude for the same and in sympathy for other sufferers, for whose sakes we allow our names to be used."

C. W. EATON, Thurston, N. Y.

Marriage and Health.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5th, 1883. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham: "As is frequently the case with mothers who have reared large families, I have tried the skill of a number of physicians, and the virtue of many medicines without relief, and as an experiment I concluded to try yours. I am not a seeker after notoriety, but *I want to tell you that I have been wonderfully benefitted by your medicine.* I am now using my fourth bottle and it would take but little argument to persuade me that my health is *fully restored.* I should like to widely circulate the fact of its wonderful curative powers." Pheba C. Roop.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

ASTHMA CURED!

A SINGLE TRIAL convinces the most skeptical

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE Instantly relieves the most violent attack; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. **No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES.**

"It permanently cured me. Refer to me at any time." *Hon. E. Lott, St. Paul, Minn.*
"I am entirely restored to health by German Asthma Cure." *Thos. Fitton, Hamilton, Ohio.*
"German Asthma Cure is all you claim for it. It never fails." *Prof. E. Von Fingerlin, Greenville, S. C.*
"My physician recommended German Asthma Cure. It cured me." *Mrs. M. L. Tetrick, Londonderry, Ohio.*

Thousands of similar Letters on file. Ask any druggist about it.

German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1, or sent by mail on receipt of price. **Trial package free** to any address for stamp. **R. SCHIFFMAN, M.D., St. Paul, Minn.**

This Focus Plaster

Acts directly upon the muscles and nerves of the back, the seat of all pain.

FOR ALL

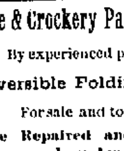
Lung Troubles, whether local or deeply seated, this plaster will be found to give instant relief by applying between the shoulder blades

SHARP.

☞For Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side, and Back Ache, they are a certain and speedy cure

PAINS

Sold by Druggists for 25 cents, or five for $1. Mailed on receipt of price by **GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,** General Agents, Boston.



LADIES, try "PARLOR PRIDE"

STOVE ENAMEL, and you will use no other Polish. Polish your Stoves and Ranges twice a year, the top once a week and you will have them beautifully enameled; an ornament to any room. Ask your grocer or stove dealer for it. Circulars, chromo and price list sent on receipt of 10 cents.

PARLOR PRIDE MFG. CO., 88 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Furniture & Crockery Packed & Shipped

By experienced packers.

Reversible Folding Chairs

For sale and to rent.

Furniture Repaired and put in order. Mattresses made and made over. Fine Furniture made to order and a nice line of Chairs, Tables, Desks, &c.

Also a few nice antique pieces can be found at,

HAZARD & HORTON'S, 42 Church St.

$50

If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge) what will be the best investment for you to make. Send 30 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1886.

The deaths resulting from the great storm at Sabine and Johnson's Pass will number over 327.

"Jake" Sharpe, James Richmond and James Foshay, the Broadway and Seventh avenue railroad men who were charged with bribing the aldermen of 1884, have been arrested in New York.

Senator Edmunds was on Tuesday re-elected U. S. Senator from Vermont, he receiving 29 votes in the senate to 1 for Bingham, and 198 in the house, to 28 for Bingham and 8 for Veazeey.

Mr. Blaine says the third party prohibitionists are running as a tender to the Democratic machine. In that case the Mugwumps must be the "cow-catcher."

The following quatrain is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the editor of the Daily News:

I slept in an editor's bed last night
When no editor chanced to be nigh,
And I thought as I tumbled that editor's bed
How easily some editors die."

It is reported that an English naval architect has been in this country all the summer examining Yankee boats on the sly, and his employer, whoever he may be, proposes to capture the America's cup by building a yacht on the American model.

The Evening Item, the new evening edition of the Providence Star is the liveliest penny paper in the State. It is also making a good fight against the villainous lying misrepresentations of the Providence Journal and the smaller fry which dance when the Journal pulls the string. The Star and Item are to be commended and encouraged in the gallant fight which they are making.

Each city [Newport and Brockton] has a commercial or business men's club where the solid men congregate to play pool.—[Daily News.

This is what one of the managers of the Newport institution has to say of the employment of the men who attend. Wives, when your husbands inform you that they are going to the Business Men's Association to talk over the business of the town, you will now know what it means, thanks to information from the Daily News.

"It is reported that the temperance people have closed up all the drinking places in Montpelier just as the legislature was about to meet. That comes, probably, from having heard how things worked in Newport at our May session.—[Daily News.

And yet the Daily News' editor says it never even hinted nor insinuated that there was any drinking among the members of the General Assembly at Newport. Probably the above as well as the "Sunday School address" of the editor were intended to be taken in the Pickwickian sense.

Though it has been plainly demonstrated by experience that it is impossible to counterfeit any class of money issued by the Government without detection and punishment, men will persist in endeavoring to do so. Chicago counterfeiters were early in the field with imitations of the new silver certificates, and put them into circulation almost simultaneously with the genuine, but the bogus paper was instantly detected from discrepancies no doubt due to haste in its preparation, and the arrest of its manufacturers will certainly follow speedily.

Malarial diseases are frightening people in many parts of this state, but Newport county seems to be entirely free from any complaints of the kind. The Newport physicians all unite in saying that there have been no marked instances of the disease here. All agree that the place is remarkably exempt especially in view of the number and severity of the cases in Providence and vicinity. Of Jamestown, Dr. Argyle Watson says: The prevailing conditions, such as salt water surroundings, salt air and sandy and gravelly shores, are repellant to such diseases and that the soil is peculiarly free from organic impurities or miasma to poison either the air that is breathed or the water that is drunk. Dr. Turner says it has become fashionable, in some quarters, to speak of various diseases as malaria, which, in fact, are not of a malarial type, and that from his observations there have been no cases of malarial diseases having their origin on Conanicut or in Newport, that should enter into any important medical statistics.

The reception of Mr. James G. Blaine in the old Keystone State is something unheard of in these latter days when hero worship is supposed to be done away with. Last Saturday night over 25,000 people in the city of Philadelphia turned out to do him honor. Among the number were some of the first people in the city of Brotherly Love. Two large halls each holding nearly 7000 people were filled to suffocation and there were as many people filling the streets anxious to get even a look at the great Republican leader. Mr. Blaine spoke for an hour and a half in the Academy of Music. He then went to the Horticultural Hall where he made another speech. At 10.30 P. M. a procession of thousands of people was formed and the distinguished gentleman escorted to the Union League Club where he made another brief address. On Monday morning he started on his tour through the State and the welcome he received all along the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg surpassed that ever accorded to any private citizen in America. At Lancaster he spoke to at least 10,000 people. At Lexington, Harrisburg, Altoona, Tyrone, and all the towns along the line where he stopped, almost the entire population of the towns and the surrounding country turned out to listen to him. It is evident that the great Republican leader is losing none of his popularity

Is Gower Alive?

It is reported, but in a rather sensational manner, that Fred A. Gower, of telephone fame, who was supposed to have been lost on a balloon voyage near Paris a year or two ago, is alive and well and residing in Bombay, India. Commenting upon this report the Boston Advertiser says:

There were many who were not convinced that Mr. Gower had lost his life, and believed that when he desired to make his presence known he would do so. It is a matter of common report that Mr. Gower's hasty marriage did not result happily, which may be urged as a motive for his disappearance, especially as the marriage of his brother, which occurred a few years before, had proved equally unhappy. At the time of Mr. Gower's mysterious disappearance his wife was in this country, and she at once embarked for France, with the intention, it was stated, of claiming his estate.

Mr. Gower's brother, Mr. George Lewis Gower, sailed at or about the same time for the purpose of ascertaining definitely the fate of his brother.

Although the fact of the departure of the two was heralded far and wide, report has since been remarkably silent concerning the result of their missions. Those who have been incredulous as to the reported death of Mr. Gower will now await further developments with no little interest.

The New Postal Cards.

The new design for the postal card will be put to press about the 1st of December. The Bureau for Engraving and Printing is now preparing the plates. The new design is very simple. There is a vignette of Thomas Jefferson in a circle without elaboration. The legend "United States postal card" is along the upper edge, "one cent" under the vignette and beneath all "nothing but the address on this side." The objection to the present design is that it is too large for the size of the card and does not give writers sufficient space to put the address on properly.

A visit by the Hawaiian officials was recently made to the leper settlement at Kalawao, Molokai, Hawaiian Islands. At the present time there are 693 lepers at the settlement, 39 of whom are in the hospital, five male and thirty-four females. The visitors were received by the band of the settlement, composed of three tin whistles, a triangle and two drums, and marched to the office, where two selections were played in a very creditable manner. They were dressed in a very gay uniform of black coat, with red facings, and white pants. About a hundred and thirty lepers squatted on the ground in front of the office, quite a large number being women. The visit was made for the purpose of investigating the condition, listening to grievances, &c., of the unfortunate beings.

The Republican conventions for nominating Congressmen for this State were held in Providence Thursday. In this district every town was represented except Jamestown. Judge Bosworth, of Warren, was chosen chairman and made a very interesting address, after which Col. Henry J. Spooner was re-nominated for the fourth term by acclamation, there being no other candidate before the convention. In the second district Hon. Nathan F. Dixon was nominated on the first ballot, beating Congressman Wm. A. Piree by considerable majority. Resolutions pledging the party to the earnest support of the prohibitory law were unanimously passed. The conventions were very harmonious and the candidates will both be elected by the usual majorities.

For a double back action summersault, turned in the quickest jumping-jack time, commend us to the editor of the Providence Journal. He has for weeks past been coddling the third party movement in the second district and swearing that he never, no never, would support a man tinctured with what he was pleased to call Braytonism. As soon as the nominations are made he makes haste to avow his unaltering devotion to one of the warmest friends of General Brayton in the Senate. Mr. Dixon has our best wishes as well as sympathies—the latter because we fear the time has come when the Journal's support is liable to prove a mill-stone about a man's neck in this State.

The Democratic bosses of Minnesota have issued a circular containing the statement that they have assessed brewers at $25 each for political purposes, and that the assessments are being paid. The Indiana Liquor League, in its circular asking for campaign funds, says: "In addition to this you will be expected to use your personal influence to defeat the Republican candidate for the Legislature in your county." These facts are very suggestive, when placed in juxtaposition with the declared intention of Prohibition leaders to "smash the Republican Party."

It is not monotonous to be a London post-office clerk, since continental countries are fond of using the department for freight traffic. On one occasion the Postoffice received from Belgium a live pigeon, a live fowl and 150 live frogs. Many bees and snakes were detected, which were stopped in their transit through the Postoffice from different countries. Among the contents of parcels received in the returned letter office in Dublin, having been stopped as contrary to the regulations, were two hens, eight mice and two hedgehogs.

The Democrats in convention yesterday nominated Oscar Lapham for Congress in the first district and Judge Bradley in the second. Mr. Lapham has had that empty honor several times before, and is probably intended to be merely an ornamental candidate, while Judge Bradley is an old man fast getting into his dotage and will probably not accept the empty honor thrust upon him.

The total loss by fire in Eastport, Me., is estimated at $800,000. Canadian thieves have been plundering and destroying everything within reach.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed John T. Clarke keeper of the Lighthouse at Prudence Island vice Isaac Aldrich resigned.

The National Educational Association will hold its next meeting in Chi-

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Frosts Bring Back the Crowd—The Secretary of the Treasury at His Desk—Curiosities of the Department—Things Worth Seeing—Valuable Collections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1886.

As the autumnal frosts tint the park and street foliage of Washington with brighter hues, the entire city begins to assume a livelier and gayer appearance. The President and his official family returned from their vacations; the desks in the departments filled; the reappearance of the stylish equipages and the familiar crowd on the avenues; and a general increase of interest in business affairs—all these are signs that the season of social entertainments and receptions; of Congressional eloquence and negligence, and renewed labor in clerical and business circles is close at hand.

Secretary Manning is back at his desk again, attending to his duties in the old way. Contrary to the oft repeated assertions of gloomy prophets, his work seemed to agree with him, and he looks better than when he came to Washington. He is occupied with official work exclusively, and spends much of his time on his annual report. It is believed that the main features of the report will be his appeals for revenue reduction, and for currency reform.

The city is full of strangers. The approaching session of Congress is already shown by the presence of the usual advance guard of lobbyists and office seekers. There are also a number of politicians here, who have come to make complaints or give advice to the President. The departments and all other places of interest fairly swarm with sight seers from the time the doors are opened in the morning until the hour of closing.

The Treasury is probably more interesting than any other of the Executive Departments. The State, War, and Navy Departments occupy one building, which is the most ornate structure in Washington. The Patent office has for curiosities the model rooms, where an idea may be obtained of the wonderful inventive skill of the American people. The Post Office Department has many bureaus worthy of interest, particularly the Dead Letter Office, where there is a unique and varied collection taken from the mails in transit, and where everything unmailable, from an Indian tomahawk to a snake in alcohol, may be found.

The Agricultural Department, too, is well worth a visit. It may be interesting to those who receive packages from this department containing the seed so nicely packed, to know how this is accomplished. Nearly all the work is done by women. The paper pockets are cut by machinery, then they are folded and pasted by hand, then counted and labeled. About 30,000 are made every day; each folder is required to make at least 1,000. Since the first of June not far from three million pockets have been printed at the Department. Afterwards the pockets are filled by dexterous hands with astonishing rapidity, then closed, assorted, tied in bundles, and are ready for agriculturists all over the land.

But the Treasury Department contains more objects of interest than any of the above mentioned. The structure itself is one of the oldest in this comparatively new city, and has not the fresh look of the other Government edifices here. Within, there may be seen the Rogues' Gallery, a collection of photographs of counterfeiters; a curious display of counterfeit money; the beautiful Cash Room, inlaid with colored marbles; the great silver vaults of the United States, Uncle Sam's strong box; the gallery containing the pictures of all the Secretaries of the Treasury; the display of letters relating to the Conscience Fund, etc. Of late another interesting feature may be seen there. It consists of a number of articles of jewelry, silverware, watches, portraits, etc., that were captured by the U. S. army during the war, and deposited in the Treasury. There are many valuable and costly ornaments. Some of them is of the best quality. There is one handsome set of exquisitely cut cameos, surrounded by pearls. One box is filled with rings, brooches, buckles, pins and lockets, all of pure native gold. Some of the jewelry is broken, and gives evident signs of having been collected in great haste. One of the most curious things in the collection is an old-fashioned English bull's eye gold watch, with its crystal a quarter of an inch thick. There are also some seals, graven with heraldic devices; and a number of precious stones; diamonds, pearls, topazes, and others. The articles are waiting for some one to claim them and prove their ownership.

SCRIBO.

Those who have not visited the art studio of Mr. William C. Noble on Corné street have little idea of what is being done in this line in Newport. A life size bas-relief portrait of Mayor Powel in bronze, which is pronounced perfect, may be seen among many other equally good specimens of this promising young artist's handiwork. He is at present at work upon a bas-relief portrait of the late Thomas A. Doyle and those who have seen it and who knew Providence's distinguished mayor, though the model is in the rough, pronounce the likeness perfect.

Hercules Veterans No. 7, thirty-eight in number, in full uniform, went to Bristol last night to attend the fair being held there. Gen. Burdick and other veterans accompanied them. They took with them the old veteran axe, long in the possession of the company which they presented to the Bristol firemen to be contested for.

Now is the time to get a large 8-page paper for three months for only 25c. Send in your orders and recommend it to your neighbors. We wish to increase our list to ten thousand copies before January 1.

Milk Fever being such a speedily fatal disease is rarely to be cured when once developed, hence any one owning a valuable cow should secure one of Dr. Hearn's "Milk Fever Preventive" Powders. Price 50 cents; 43 Bath

DEAFNESS,

Discharges from the Ear, and Noises in the Head.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

—BY—

Dr. E. B. Lighthill,

AUTHOR OF A "POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS," "LETTERS ON CATARRH AND KINDRED DISEASES," Etc.

No. 106 Touro St., Newport.

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Defective hearing, varying from the want or appreciation of faint and low sounds to the total loss of hearing in one ear or in both is much more common than is generally supposed, and yet deafness is one of the most severe afflictions incident to mankind. In proportion to its intensity, it disqualifies alike for the duties and enjoyments of life, renders converse with others tedious and almost painful, and to the naturally intelligent is often more grievous than the deprivation of sight itself. If occurring in infancy or early childhood it prevents the acquisition of speech, and renders the child a deaf-mute. In the majority of cases of defective hearing the aural complaint originates from some diseased condition of the nasal cavities or throat, which gradually finds its way into the middle ears through the medium of the eustachian tubes. These canals commence immediately behind the nostrils on a level with the floor of the nose and open directly into the tympanic cavity of the ears.

The mucous membrane lining these tubes is continuous with that of the nasal passages and throat, and an intimate connection is thus formed owing to which inflammatory disorders of these parts spread so readily to the aural cavities and become inimical to hearing by the destructive changes which they produce in the ear itself. We therefore find Catarrh to be the most prolific and frequent source of deafness, statistics having proved that it is the originating cause in fully nine-tenths of all the cases of defective hearing that come under medical observation, and in this way an ordinary cold may lay the foundation to the development of total deafness.

Aside from Catarrh the origin of deafness can often be traced to exposure to cold and draughts of air, to the entrance of cold water into the ear in bathing or diving, to attacks of scarlet fever, measles, or any of the eruptive diseases, and to diphtheria and other inflammatory disorders of the throat. Occasionally we meet with cases in which it results from typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, violent explosions or concussions, injuries of the head from falls, blows or other accidents or from the long continued use of quinine and medicines of a similar character.

PROCRASTINATION AND NEGLECT.

In a large number of cases of confirmed deafness that come under medical observation, the difficulty is clearly attributable to a culpable habit of neglect in making application for relief during the incipient stages of the aural complaint, a point of time when proper treatment would be of greatest benefit. It is only rarely the case that the hearing is lost suddenly; in most instances the approach of deafness is extremely insidious; indeed the faculty of hearing is usually lost so gradually that the time can never be accurately remembered when the difficulty first commenced, nor can any increase of deafness be noticed except at long intervals of time. In this way months and even years elapse sometimes before the patient fully realizes his loss or the importance of his condition and then he often endeavors to hide it from himself and his friends. Strange as it may seem, but it is nevertheless true, that while a person is ready to tell all his friends that he is troubled with rheumatism, liver complaint, or neuralgia, and almost brags about his case of dyspepsia, he is loath to admit, even to himself, that his hearing is defective, and is actually ashamed to have his friends make the unpleasant discovery. Like the ostrich who ehids his head in the sand, in order to escape pursuit, under the mistaken idea that because he can't see, his enemies are in the same condition, the sufferer from incipient deafness denies his predicament, as if by doing so he could escape the consequences of the disease which has invaded the ear and is slowly but surely robbing him of his hearing. He pays no heed to the premonitory symptoms, and allows the most favorable time for successful treatment to pass away, giving the disease a chance to fasten itself more firmly in the cavities of the ear, and to develope more and more readily its deleterious effects. Others procrastinate on the plea that they are afraid of being made worse by medical interference. And yet these self same individuals who consider the ear as "too delicate an organ to be tampered with," have not the slightest hesitation to drop or pour into the ear, glycerine, oils of every name and nature, or any of the many remedies recommended by friends or advertised as a "cure" by irresponsible and unprincipled patent medicine venders; or they commence a course of violent and persistent syringing with water, soap suds or other liquid, in the hope of dislodging some imaginary hardened wax. To our shame be it said, that some physicians engaged in general practice at times recommend such a senseless course of empirical treatment without so much as the most cursory examination of the affected organ. By such irrational methods the progress of the aural disease is only hastened and the deafness increased, and when at length, after sad experience, this fact is brought home to the patient with painful force, and he is compelled by the necessities of his condition to seek relief through legitimate channels, we often find that irreparable mischief has been done, resulting in life-long misery and distress.

INCIPIENT DEAFNESS.

In the majority of cases of deafness the ear becomes affected without the slightest sensation of pain or uneasiness, or the manifestation of any symptoms calculated to alarm the patient or to rouse his suspicion to the fact that his hearing power is diminishing. At first he is scarcely aware of the fact that in conversing with a person whose voice he is not familiar, or who speaks in a low tone of voice, he has to listen or pay close attention in order to hear readily. By and by he may find that he is bothered to hear when not expecting to be addressed, or when his head is turned from the speaker. As the complaint progresses he experiences more and more difficulty to hear readily, even while paying close attention, when two or more are talking, or when the articulation of those with whom he converses is too rapid or not sufficiently distinct. Under such circumstances he hears the sound of the voice, but fails to catch the words, and instead of attributing the difficulty to the impaired condition of his hearing, he usually complains of people "talking way down the throat." In fact, it may take some time before he becomes really aware of the defective condition of his hearing. A little buzzing or ringing in the ears may then attract his attention sufficient for an investigation, or some friend may timidly hazard the remark:—"I believe you are getting a little deaf." In this insidious way the infirmity increases by slow and imperceptible degrees. The hearing becomes more and more indistinct and defective until at length all useful hearing may be lost and even total deafness supervene.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

In other cases, and especially in those originating from Catarrh, the invasion of the ear is marked by a variety of manifestations which it is well to recognize and to heed. Sometimes the first sensation is one of obstruction. The hearing is somewhat dull, and the ears feel as though they were filled with cotton or hardened wax, and it is this delusive sensation which often leads to the injudicious use of the syringe. The patient is anxious to remove the supposed obstacle, feeling assured that as soon as that object is accomplished his hearing will return. Ignorant of the fact that this sensation of obstruction or fulness which he experiences arises from the thickened condition of the mucous membrane lining the tympanic cavity, or middle ear, he subjects the auditory canal, which is not at fault, to a course of persistent syringing, and thereby only increases the existing irritation and aggravates the difficulty. In the early stages of catarrhal deafness an unpleasant crackling or bubbling noise is often heard in the ear during the act of sneezing, chewing or swallowing, or when the nose is blown. All these symptoms are worse when a fresh cold has been taken, during damp and chilly weather, or after sudden and severe changes of the temperature. At such times there often is a feeling of fulness or pressure in the ear, and sometimes a sensation of numbness over the affected side of the head, accompanied occasionally by a little dull soreness or pain. In aggravated cases there may be occasional spells of dizziness, unsteady gait, and a sense of heaviness and confusion in the head. The hearing becomes thick, cloudy and indistinct and is always sensibly worse while mastticating food, during a cold, or in damp weather, and a little better when these conditions have passed away; its fluctuations, in fact depend upon the fluctuations of the catarrhal trouble, but on the whole, the hearing steadily diminishes until it is lost or very seriously impaired.

DEAFNESS BY SPELLS.

Again, cases are not infrequent in which the patient finds himself suddenly deaf and the ears obstructed while sneezing or blowing the nose. At first the hearing usually returns after a time just as suddenly as it went with something like a snapping sound, as if a bubble had burst in the head, and sometimes with a loud, startling report, the whole process often giving the patient the idea as of a valve in the head which opened and closed the avenues to hearing. Oftentimes no attention is paid to these temporary spells of deafness, the patient relying foolishly upon a spontaneous recovery. After a time, however, it will be found that these spells of deafness occur more frequently, that they last longer, and that the relief experienced is not so satisfactory or fails altogether until at length the deafness is permanent.

DEAFNESS IN ONE EAR.

Occasionally we find that only one ear is attacked, and when this is the case it does not interfere sensibly with the patient's social or business relations. In fact he may not be aware of his loss for some time, or only discover it by accident. He experiences no difficulty in hearing conversation readily, except on the deaf side, but the power is lost to know the direction of sound; if hailoed to, for instance, he cannot tell which way the sound came from. In the majority of cases the other ear becomes affected in time, and then often grows worse than its fellow, and what was before merely an inconvenience becomes then an actual misfortune. For the benefit of its fellow, the diseased ear, in all such cases, should be restored to a state of health, even if its hearing could not be benefited, and every condition should be removed which might prove inimical to the ears or to hearing.

PECULIARITIES OF SOUND.

At certain stages during the progress and course of deafness a morbid sensitiveness to shrill and sharp sounds manifests itself in some cases. When an attempt is made to communicate with a person so affected in a loud tone of voice, or by shouting, it is distressing and confusing, and is sometimes positively painful.—The hearing under such circumstances is best when the speaker articulates slowly and distinctly and in a moderate tone of voice. Others, again hear best amid noisy and clattering sounds, as in mills for instance, or when riding in a stage or railway car. The case of a lady is recorded who could only hear while her servant was beating a drum, and another where a shoemaker could only hear while pounding leather on his lap stone. Sometimes the patient's own voice appears hollow and reverberating to himself, and sounds as if he were speaking into an empty barrel. Musical sounds occasionally appear harsh and discordant or positively distressing.

NOISES IN THE HEAD.

In the majority of cases of deafness a variety of unpleasant and distressing noises make their appearance. Sometimes they are the first and only indications of a diseased condition of the ear which attracts the patients attention. These noises vary greatly in character and intensity. They may resemble the escape of steam, the rushing sound of a waterfall, the shrieking of a locomotive, the singing of a kettle, the ringing of a bell, the ticking of a watch, the splashing of water, the twittering of birds, the rustling of the wind, the bursting of bubbles, the hissing of water flowing into fire, the humming of insects, the chirping of crickets, or the sound of a sea-shell when pressed to the ear. In some cases the noise is of a beating or pulsating character, and is often compared to constant hammering or the working of a pump, or several different sounds may exist at the same time, such as a pulsating and a buzzing one, or one noise may continue while the other appears at intervals. In the majority of cases these noises are described as being in the ear, in others as being in the side or back of the head, and in others again as being all over the head. They are usually more noticeable when everything is quiet, as in the night, when greatly fatigued, after unusual excitement or after a hearty meal. At such times the noise is often aggravated by a sense of fullness or heaviness in the head. Noises in the head impair the functions of the brain, and exercise a most depressing mental and moral influence upon the patient, sufficiently so as to lead sometimes to suicide. The mental distress and torture which they occasion is often so great that many a patient is far more anxious to have the noises removed than the hearing restored, if only one thing or the other could be accomplished.

DEAFNESS IN CHILDHOOD.

In many cases of deafness that present themselves for treatment, the loss of hearing can be clearly traced to some trifling aural complaint, which commenced during infancy or childhood, and was allowed to run unchecked, and unattended. In the majority of such cases there are well-marked symptoms of Catarrh of the head or throat, and occasional attacks of earache or pain, in consequence of which the child suffers from a slight but growing indistinctness of hearing, which assumes the appearance of absentmindedness, carelessness, stupidity or inattention, and for which persistent punishment is often inflicted, when the fault is entirely due to defective hearing power. As soon as the slightest doubt exists in reference to a child's acuteness of hearing, medical advice should at once be obtained for a thorough examination of the ears. Many of these cases, by proper and timely treatment, are susceptible of complete relief, but if neglected become hopelessly incurable.

DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR.

Otorrhœa, or chronic discharge from the ear, popularly known as "Running Ear," is the most frequent, most offensive and most dangerous disease of the ear which we encounter. Nearly all the acute inflammatory processes of the ear result in suppuration or discharge, which, through culpable neglect and inattention, is frequently allowed to assume a chronic form, and then becomes a source of danger not only to the hearing, but to life itself. In a large number of cases otorrhœa can be traced to an attack of scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, quinsy, or some other acute inflammation of the throat or ear. The nature of the discharge varies in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. It is usually of a purulent or muco-purulent character, yellowish or greenish-yellow in color, and may occasionally be tinged with blood. Sometimes the secretion is stringy, flaky, or ropy, and again it resembles melted cheese in appearance and consistency. It may be scant in quantity and confined to the bottom of the auditory canal, or it may be secreted in copious abundance. In such cases it often runs out of the auditory canal, and, from its acrid nature, excoriates the skin with which it comes in contact, so that the whole ear presents a raw and disgusting appearance. In some cases there are occasional intermissions, the discharge apparently disappearing for days, weeks or months, but damp weather or a cold is sure to bring the difficulty back in all its former virulence, and at such times more or less pain or earache is not unfrequent. The discharge is always characterized by a highly offensive smell, and in some cases the fetor is so excessive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself, as well as to others. In all cases there is more or less deafness, none escape without some notable injury to the hearing power, whilst in some the hearing is totally destroyed. Indeed not a small share of acquired deaf-mutism originates from this cause. The injury to hearing in cases of otorrhœa is owing to the destruction of certain parts of the ear essential to hearing, or at least to good hearing. The drum-head or tympanic membrance is almost invariably destroyed in part or entirely, in the earlier stages of the disease and during its course and progress one or more of the little bones of the middle ear are occasionally lost.

DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES.

Aside from its effect on hearing otorrhœa is attended by many complications of the most serious character. Facial paralysis, caries of the bones, death from blood poisoning, hemorrhage, or from inflammation or abscess of the brain, are occasionally the result and consequence of a purulent discharge from the ear. And yet by many otorrhœa is still regarded with indifference, and by some it is even looked upon with favor as a convenient drain for the morbid humors of the body. They forget, or rather they are ignorant of the fact that the seat of the disease, the tympanic cavity or middle ear is situated in the closest proximity to the most vital organs and blood vessels of the head to which the inflammation or ulceration can easily penetrate under adverse circumstances. The floor of the tympanic cavity, which in otorrhœa is continually bathed in pus, is composed of a very thin and almost translucent plate of bone, while directly underneath is the jugular vein. Immediately in front we have the bony canal of the carotid artery; should the ulceration penetrate to either of these blood vessels, fatal hemorrhage would be inevitable. Only a thin membrane separates the middle ear from the auditory nerve. Should this be perforated, total and incurable deafness would be the consequence. Caries of the temporal bone is not an unfrequent result of this trouble, and in its train follow wasting disease and death. The facial nerve inclosed in its osseus tube, stretches right across the tympanic cavity, and when that bone comes involved we have facial paralysis with all its disturbing effects on the features. The pus with which the tympanic cavity is constantly filled may become partially absorbed into the system, when death from blood poisoning is apt to follow. But the roof of the tympanic cavity is its most vulnerable point, for only a thin, bony partition separates it from the brain, so thin, in fact, that it is frequently transparent. It is also perforated with apertures for the passage of nerves and blood vessels, and it is through this delicate partition that inflammatory or purulent diseases of the middle ear may most readily be conveyed to the brain and its membranes, resulting in death from inflammation of the brain or from the formation of abscesses. All of these appalling results do sometimes occur in the course of a purulent discharge from the ear, as we have abundant proofs in our medical literature. But aside from these immediate dangers there are others which, though not so striking, are still of the greatest importance. Careful statistics have shown that sufferers from otorrhœa, have not the average duration of life. They frequently fall victims, at a comparatively early age, to consumption and other wasting diseases. The dangers of otorrhœa, in fact, are so well understood by the best life insurance companies that some refuse to insure persons so affected at any price, and others take them only at an increased rate of premium. And yet persons are content to go through life with this filthy, loathsome and dangerous disease about them, others endeavor to conceal its offensive character and others again are deterred from taking proper advice by the ridiculous fear that the healing of the discharge might be injurious to their health, when just the contrary is invariably the case.

CONCLUDING WORDS OF ADVICE.

Those who value their hearing should seek competent medical advice upon the slightest suspicion of a morbid condition of the ear, or the least manifestation of defective hearing. To do otherwise is to jeopardize one of the most valuable of our senses. Many persons neglect the diseased state of their ears in the hope that the difficulty may get well of itself or would be outgrown. No hope has ever proved more fallacious. It is the experience of all aurists of repute that diseases of the ear are not benefited by nature or time, but that, on the contrary, they become more and more developed and confirmed, and more destructive to hearing. We cannot, therefore, too strongly condemn the practice of those physicians who, through ignorance or carelessness, endeavor to inspire confidence in the healing process of nature, by advising patients to let diseases of the ear alone. In our experience we have had repeated demonstrations of the fact that such advice is nothing short of malpractice, and deserving of the severest censure. Unfortunately, diseases of the ear are not only destructive to the hearing, they also form a centre for the development of a variety of morbid states of other important organs, more especially the brain and nervous system. A late number of the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, one of the best medical journals of the country, echoes the opinion of the best-informed aural surgeons of the day by stating that "It is a growingly recognized fact, that such serious diseases as pyæmia, abscess of the brain, some obscure forms of so-called rheumatic fever, and many others—for the most part rapidly fatal disorders—derive their starting point in the ear."

EAR ACHE,

Or pain of any kind in or about the ear should therefore receive prompt medical attention, for it usually denotes an acute inflammatory disorder of the ear which may rapidly destroy the hearing and even involve the loss of life itself. In their earlier stages, diseases of the ear yield readily to skillful medical attendance, and even in cases of long standing, and where the hearing is seriously impaired, an entire cure can often be effected by appropriate means. Desirable results, however, can only be expected from the attendance of a physician who has made himself familiar with the subject by special study, and who has acquired sufficient practical experience to gain a mastery over aural diseases. Medical science cannot be held responsible for the frequent failures or possible injury resulting from treatment when administered by incompetent or inexperienced hands. In conclusion let me say that every case of deafness, no matter how unfavorable it may appear, should at least be submitted to a thorough examination, and sometimes to treatment for a reasonable length of time before hope is abandoned. Many cases in which hearing cannot be fully restored, can be materially benefited, and in some even the arrest of the ever-increasing loss of hearing proves an inestimable blessing.

In the treatment of diseases of the ear the writer has an extensive experience of over thirty years' constant practice attended by the most gratifying results. Without egotism he may state that he has often succeeded where others had failed and that many times he was instrumental in effecting a perfect cure in cases of deafness that had been abandoned as hopeless, and where the unfortunate sufferer never expected to enjoy the blessing of hearing again.

Dr. Lighthill has devoted over thirty years' practice to the cure of

Deafness, Catarrh, Diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs and all Chronic and Obstinate Complaints.

His method of treatment is entirely his own, and is admitted to be a great and important advance in medical science. By its aid he has effected radical and permanent cures in cases of Deafness and Discharges from the ear of long standing and the most severe character; in Catarrh in its most offensive and obstinate forms, in the various disorders of the Throat and Air passages, in persistent hoarseness and loss of voice, in Asthma of the most troublesome nature, in Chronic Bronchitis, Pulmonary troubles and in Consumption in its various stages of developement. Many of these cures were effected in cases which had been abandoned as beyond the reach of medical skill.

With equal success Dr. Lighthill treats every form of obstinate, chronic or obscure diseases. His treatment re-vitalizes the whole system, builds up broken-down constitutions and enriches the blood. In cases of nervous or physical prostration a permanent cure is speedily effected.

In proof of these statements, Dr. Lighthill is in possession of a mass of evidence from living witnesses of the highest character and standing, which he will cheerfully submit to those interested.

Office Hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 evenings.

New Uniform for 23d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

The Twenty-third Regiment has adopted a new uniform. It consists of a coat of gray cloth, close fitting, short skirt, single breasted, with black braid across the chest, gilt regimental buttons, "23" embroidered in gold on each side of the collar, gold braid at openings of the skirt, gold chevrons and service stripes, epaulettes of white fringe with gray centre and modified arguillette of white cord. The trousers selected were of the same material as the coat, with a black stripe relieved down the centre by a line of white cloth.

Rum is more apt to make a man more lean than fat.

Pond's Extract, for Pain, Congestions, etc., proceeds in its career of usefulness. It has had a trial and success that prove it can not be superseded.

Rum and water have made many a man rich.

An Awful Doom

of any nature is usually avoided by those who have foresight. Those who read this who have foresight will lose no time in writing to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, to learn about work which they can do on a profit of $5 to $25 upwards per day and live at home, wherever they are located. Some have earned over $50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required. You are started free. Both sexes. All ages. Particulars free. A great reward awaits every worker.

The Celestial visitor must go—so must the comet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., December 26, 1882.
MESSRS. LEWIS & CO.:—
GENTLEMEN—I was persuaded through my friends to use your "LEWIS' RED JACKET BITTERS" for my difficulties, and I find it the most miraculous thing of the age. For Indigestion, Malaria, Kidney Troubles, Sick Headache and loss of appetite, it is certainly unequalled.
[Unsolicited].
Yours truly,
MRS. W. S. HINGLEY, 181 Meadow St.

In politics the truth is bait enough.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid Liver and biliousness. One is a dose.

A much sought pole—the barber pole.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try them.

The sea serpent is said to feed on suckers.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, e.c. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

Thrown away—dead loads of good advice.

The new combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna, as used in Carter's Backache Plasters, has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness of the chest or lungs, &c., and you will be surprised and pleased by the prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia, a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once. Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 8-28-1y

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER 1886. STANDARD TIME.

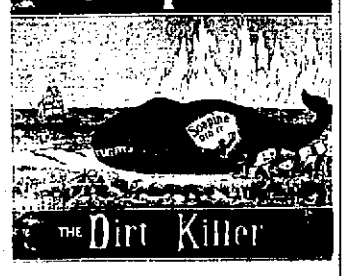
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
23 Sat	6 7	4 56	1 29	4 03	4 21	
24 Sun	6 8	4 48	2 41	5 04	6 24	
25 Mon	6 9	4 47	3 51	6 01	6 19	
26 Tues	6 10	4 45	5 6	6 53	7 11	
27 Wed	6 12	4 44	sets.	7 41	8 01	
28 Thurs	6 13	4 43	6 6	8 28	8 50	
29 Fri	6 14	4 41	6 49	9 11	9 38	

First Quarter, 4th day, 5h. 33m., evening.
Full Moon, 12th day, 10h. 24m., evening.
Last Quarter, 20th day, 9h. 41m., morning.
New Moon, 27th day, 2h. 15m., morning.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Fall Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8th. Examination of candidates for admission TUESDAY, September 7th.
T. J. MORGAN, Principal,
Providence, R. I.

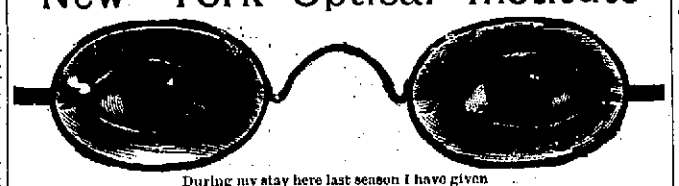
PIANOS
TO RENT
For the Season.
A Large Stock to Select from.
FINE STATIONERY,
FINE LINEN PAPER,
CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT
30c. PER LB.
Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.
John Rogers,
210 THAMES ST.

Soapine


FOR SALE.
DEMOCRAT WAGONS, EXPRESS WAGONS, ORDER WAGONS.
J. B. BACHELLER, Langley's wharf, Opposite Post Office, or
C. H. SEATLE, 12 Weaver Avenue, rear of Ocean House

FRUIT * JARS.
Mason's Fruit Jars, Lightning Fruit Jars,
IN PINTS, QUARTS AND HALF-GALLONS.
JELLY TUMBLERS WITH TIN TOPS.
Patent Covered Milk Bottles.
—ALSO—
THE NEW PATENT GLASS PAIL WITH TIN TOP
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—BY—
WARREN & WOOD.
287 & 289 Westminster St. "Hoppin Homestead Building.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,
143 Thames Street.
Our Display of Hats and Bonnets is the finest we have ever made. In Style, Quality and Elegance they cannot be excelled. Every department stocked with choice novelties in Fancy Feathers, Ostrich Feathers, Ribbons, every variety of Plush, Velvet and Astrakhan Trimmings. All kinds of Beads, Jet and Steel Ornaments, Children's Plush and Velvet Caps, Ladies' Dress Caps and Widows' Caps. The largest stock of Millinery and lowest prices at
SCHREIER'S
Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,
143 THAMES STREET.

Imperfect Sight
CORRECTED AT THE
New York Optical Institute

During my stay here last season I have given
PERFECT SIGHT
to more than half the spectacle wearing public of Newport. Having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, and being familiar with the changes and defects causing imperfect sight, I am enabled to prescribe glasses upon strict
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
My stock of Spectacles and Eye Glasses is made of the best material, and nothing but what will prove comfortable, and a benefit to the wearer. Knowing that there are many here whose eyes require the services of a
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
It is with the greatest confidence that I offer my services, and hope to confer upon them the benefits derived from properly fitted glasses. I have also a fine line of
Opera, Field, Marine and Race Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magnifying Glasses, Compasses, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Cameras, Batteries, etc.
Chas. D. Mueller.
DOWNING BLOCK, BELLEVUE AVENUE.

SEASIDE MARKET,
292 THAMES., Near Post Office.
W. S. LAWTON, - - - Proprietor.
DEALER IN
Choice Meats, Poultry, Game,
Tongues, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Eggs, Butter, Vegetables, and everything for a First-Class Table. Families Supplied and Orders called for Daily by Responsible Men. Goods promptly delivered. Agent for J. & J. Darlington Philadelphia Butter. Connected by Telephone.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.
—ALSO—
OAK AND HICKORY WOOD FOR OPEN GRATES,
Southern and Eastern Pine Wood for Kindlings.
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER'S.
PERRY MILL WHARF, 341 THAMES ST.

"JOHN HADDOCK'S"
Celebrated "PLYMOUTH COAL" in all sizes at
PERRY BROTHERS,
—ALSO—
"LYKENS VALLEY COAL,"
AT LOW PRICES.
PERRY BROTHERS.
PEOPLES' COAL YARD.

COAL! COAL!!
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Until further notice the following are our prices for Coal for cash.
GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & CO.,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
White Ash Chestnut $5. White Ash Egg $5.
White Ash Furnace $5. White Ash Stove $5.25
Red Ash Stove $6.50. Lykens Valley $7.
Our Coal is of the best quality and carefully screened and promptly delivered.

WE SELL
The Celebrated Boyington Chiffonier Folding Bed.
—ASK TO SEE IT.—
E. P. MARSH,
101 & 103 THAMES STREET.

Miscellaneous.

TREES FOR SALE.
Arbor Vitæ, White and Blue Spruce and White Maple.
Cor. FOREST AVE. and WEST MAIN ROAD.
H. M. WILSON.
10-9-2m

FURNITURE
—AND—
UPHOLSTERING GOODS.
I wish to call your attention to the fine lot of
Easy Chairs,
And a fine lot of
REED AND RATTAN CHAIRS.
Also a large variety of Fancy Center and Side Tables which will make a nice Christmas present. I have in stock a lot of Wall Cabinets which you cannot buy at any other store in the city. I wish to call your attention to the fine lot of
Silk Plushes and Mohair Plushes,
All of which I am selling at a reasonable price. I have Furniture Coverings of all kinds. Madras Lace of several new patterns. Call and get your first choice as they do not last long in stock.
H. J. JONES,
14 AND 18 MILL STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.
THE FALL BLOCKS
—IN—
Brown and Black Stiff Hats
—FROM—
Topping, Maynard & Hobron.
Coachmen's Livery Suits,
White Flannel Pants
—AND—
Norfolk Jackets
—FROM—
Rogers, Peet & Co.
Fiske, Clarke & Flagg's
Driving Gloves
JAMES P. TAYLOR,
198 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT
Transfer Company.
General Baggage Express.
EDWARD A. TAFT, President. C. B. MASON, Superintendent.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 4 Travers Block,
BELLEVUE AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICES:
No. 175 Thames Street,
N. Y. & Boston Despatch & Express Co., J. I. GREENE, Agent.
N. Y. FREIGHT DEPOT,
FALL RIVER LINE.
A. F. BRYANT, Agent.
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NEWPORT TRANSFER CO
Offer the public a well arranged, thoroughly equipped, and responsible Baggage Transfer Company second to none found in the larger cities.
Messengers of the company will be found on the incoming trains of the Old Colony Railroad, and the boats of the Fall River, Wickford, and Providence Lines.
Tickets for the above Lines are on sale at our office.
Calls will be promptly made at any part of the city, and baggage checked at residence, to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other principal cities.
This feature saves the traveller the annoyance of being obliged to go to trains and boats at an early hour, to arrange for identifications, and checking of its baggage.
PIANO-FORTES
packed and unpacked, marked and shipped to all points, also on arrival here, delivered and set up ready for use.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS Moved with care.
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
have been provided on Bellevue avenue, where household goods can be placed in separate rooms, and every attention will be given to have the same properly cared for. Insurance will be effected when desired.
E. A. TAFT, President, C. B. MASON, Superintendent.

D. L. Cummings,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, and Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Fancy Goods, &c.
146 THAMES ST.
Sole agent in Newport for the Columbus Watches.

Miscellaneous.

Forrest F. Tebbetts'
NEW CLOAK STORE.
99 Westminster Street,
Butler Exchange,
PROVIDENCE.
An immense assortment of
LADIES', MISSES'
—AND—
CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS.
Fashionable in Style,
Perfect in Fit,
Lowest in Price.
Sign of the WHITE BEAR.
FORREST F. TEBBETTS.
10-9-3m

MARTIN E. BENNETT
Has received new FALL GOODS consisting of
CLOTHING
—FOR—
MEN and BOYS.
Lowest Cash Prices Prevail at
159 THAMES ST.
NEAR BOSTON STORE.

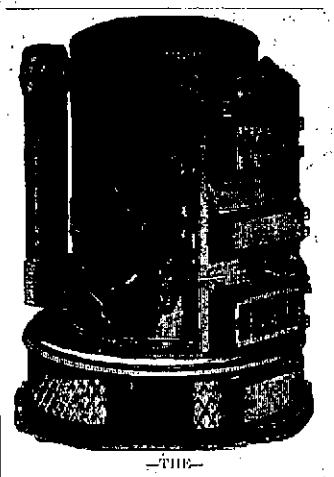
Ready Made Clothing.
A large line all ready received and every day receiving new styles of
CLOTHING,
—FOR—
MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS
In all grades and prices to meet the wants of every one. Do not be afraid to examine our stock, for if you do you will be sure to buy. At
218 & 220 THAMES ST.
J. E. Seabury.

DO YOU
Want a Photograph to Please You?
Then just try at
HOLLOWAY'S,
Where no poor picture is allowed to leave his studio.
—CORNER—
Thames and Marlboro' Sts.

JOHN ALDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Franklin Street,
ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET.
Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a specialty.
Liveries of every description made to order.
A NEW LINE OF
Seasonable Goods
JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

Miscellaneous.

THE MAYFLOWER
For 1886. Ahead of all competitors. Mayflower square surface burner. Sought for by those who desire the best stove for 1886.
Mayflower Round Parlor Stoves
Being a double base heater, the hot air circulates both horizontally and perpendicularly, a combination in no other stove. All stoves fitted with
PATENT
Drawer Center Grates.
This stove is constructed on the very best principles in obtaining the largest amount of heat from the smallest quantity of coal, combined with ease, comfort and cleanliness in operation. A full line of
PARLOR, OFFICE AND HALL STOVES
AT LOW PRICES.
GLENWOOD RANGES
Are the best working ranges in the market. Over 700 now in use in this city. For sale only by.
Walsh Bros.
222 Thames St., Newport.


—THE—
WINTHROP
Wrought Iron Furnace
—BOTH—
BRICK SET and PORTABLE.
FIRST-CLASS SANITARY FURNACE.
DURABLE, POWERFUL, ECONOMICAL.
PERFECTLY GAS TIGHT.
NO OVERHEATED SURFACE.
More of them in operation in Newport than any other. The most popular furnace of the times. Has all modern improvements. Sold only by
Wm. K. Covell, Jr.,
Manufacturers' Sole Agent.
☞Furnaces of all kinds promptly repaired by experienced workmen.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having opened at
No. 56 Thames Street
A NEW
FISH MARKET
would announce to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that he has on hand and will continue to keep at all times all kinds of
Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams,
and all else usually found in a first class fish market, and would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.
THOMAS W. STEVENS,
No. 56 Thames street.
7-4-tf

Smoke
Old Mill
CIGARS.
Revival of this celebrated brand in a new size and style.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
J. D. Richardson & Co.
Sole Proprietors.
306 Thames and
2 Franklin Street.
Opp. Post Office.

Miscellaneous.

Farmers take Notice!
The Mowing Season at hand.
THE OLD IDEAS, good in their time, with the combination of new ones, perfect the mowers.
Steel, Steel, Steel Mowers!
THE NEW CHAMPION!
A Steel Mower resembling the Buckeye and Wood's, but of superior quality.
☞ I offer the Buckeye and Wood's Mowers cheaper this year than ever before. Bring your CASH and it will surprise you to see how cheap you can buy a Mower.
☞ REMEMBER! I MEAN "CHAMPION!" and put them out on the severest test or trial and guarantee it the best Side Cut Mower in the market to-day.
☞ Agent for the Eureka, the only front cut mower made, the Tiger, Royal and Challenge Horse Rakes.
☞ THE AMERICAN AND THOMAS HAY TEDDERS, prices lower than ever before.
Geo. A. Weaver,
19 & 23 Broadway, Newport, R. I

Prepared Coke.
An excellent Summer fuel.
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical.
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.
Leave orders at either office
181 THAMES ST.
—OR—
557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON
When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.
THE NEWPORT
Gas Light Co:

EDDY'S
Refrigerators
—ARE THE BEST—
A large assortment of all sizes and styles, now in store, and for sale at reasonable prices by the manufacturer's
SOLE AGENT
FOR NEWPORT.
Wm. K. Covell, Jr.,
163 THAMES ST.
Dealer in choice House Furnishing Goods.

RHODE ISLAND
Hospital Trust Co.
Office 60 South Main Street.
Open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CAPITAL $800,000.
PAYS *interest on* DEPOSITS, *subject to checks at sight;*
MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.
All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.
All information furnished at this Company's office.
The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates,* and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.
Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, *are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.*
Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.
HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
W. H. LATHAM, Vice President.
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

F. S. WAITE,
AGENT FOR
Lewando's French Dye House,
BOSTON.
Goods called for and delivered. All kinds of garments dyed or cleansed in first-class order.
Butterick's Patterns for November.
FALL FASHIONS.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES
Dry and Fancy Goods.
293 Thames street.

Balloon
—AND—
Panoramic Views
—OF—
Narragansett Bay and its Border
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
A VERY FINE ROAD MAP
—OF THE—
Island of Rhode Island,
50 CENTS. at
Clarke's News Depot,
FREE LIBRARY BUILDING.

Farm and Family

How to Treat Mowing Lands.

The question of top-dressing meadows is again agitated. Whether to top-dress or not and the best time to top-dress are the subjects discussed every season. Farmers who cut a second crop form their grass lands in September approve of top-dressing soon after this is done, for the manure not only supplies the required plant food, but serves as a mulch to protect the roots that are often unduly exposed, first to the hot sun in September and later on to alternative freezing and thawing out of the soil. Barnyard manure sufficiently soft or decomposed to scatter evenly and break finely under a smoothing harrow or drag is the sort usually preferred for meadows, as this is a protection against weather as well as plant food.

There are few good meadows that do not show at this season bare or thin spots from one cause or another. These spots require attention; rake or harrow them over to loosen the soil and reseed previous to the top-dressing, where this has not already been done.

In many localities there is yet time to plow up and reseed old meadow lands that have run out or become too hard and compact for the best growth of the grasses.—New York World.

Poultry Notes.

We are frequently asked how to tell roup from cholera. Roup is an affection of the mouth and throat analagous to diptheria in the human subject. There is a discharge from the beak of a watery or thick, ropy mucus, which sometimes becomes so thick that it will not flow, but remains and clogs the throat. The mucus is almost always very offensive to the smell. When it obstructs respiration the fowl will gape frequently for breath. Cholera is an affection not of the throat, but of the digestive organs, including their liver and bowels. The latter are loose and the discharges of a vivid yellow or green. Colera prevails only in certain localities, but roup is confined to no section of the country.

In answer to the inquiry, How much cayenne pepper should be put in one quart of meal for young chicks? we should say that about one-fourth of a teaspoonful would be the requisite amount. The pepper, if treated with hot water, and then the water and all put with the meal, will thoroughly penetrate the whole, while if stirred in in the dry pulverized state it will only come in contact with a part of the mass.

Do not waste the lawn mowings, when every fresh, crisp blade would be a choice morsel to the hens if they are confined to the pens. These lawn mowings make up for the deficiency of a good runway. Rake them off immediately and shower them over the floors, or the dry and dusty yards, where they will be like refreshing rain to a parched vegetation.

A successful California poultry keeper, who manages his business on a large scale, writes that he is keeping 800 hens and 500 chicks. The fowls are kept in separate houses, each of which hold fifty. There is a good range in which the fowls mix together, but all return to their own roosts at night. The houses are sheds 20x14 feet, eight feet high in front and sloping to the ground at the back, having open lattice work at each end for ventilation. The roosts are movable, six feet long, two inces wide and one inch thick. They are frequently taken down, cleansed and soaked with kerosene. The sheds are thoroughly soaked with lime wash, with some carbolic acid mixed in occasionally. The setting nests are treated similarly.

The feed consist of shorts and bran, wheat and oats, boiled beet heads, chopped cabbage and corn stalks, with boiled potatoes, alternately. Running water passes the sheds and coops. The secret of success is cleanliness and a variety of good food and pure water.

There are two forms of crop bound, the wet and the dry, the latter generally occuring among adult fowls and the former in chicks. Dry crop bound is caused by indigestion, the result of improper feeding, and will often yield to a complete change of diet. When it does not do so, the crop must be opened and the fermented filth contained removed.

To open the crop, pluck the feathers off the skin of the neck next the crop, and then make a small lengthwise incision with a sharp knife. After removing the contents of the crop, wash it thoroughly with tepid water and then sew the skin over it with coarse stitches, leaving a slight opening at the lower end for the drainage of any pus that may gather. Place the fowl in a separate dry coop, and give it no food for a number of hours, and then only small quantities of soft food.

Young chicks have the wet form of crop bound, which is caused by indigestion, and that in turn by various causes. The most common of these is feeding a mixture of corn meal and cold water, and this at irregular intervals, so that the birds overeat. When there is good insect forage, over-eating of meal or grain in any form will not occur.

In summer, after the chicks have passed the stage where many give them a constant diet of corn meal, they often suffer for some time from the lack of drink, and when it is provided they drink too much and bring on a fit of indigestion, which appears in the form of wet crop bound. The remedy for such trouble, it is readily seen, lies in fasting. If this does not relieve, open the crop as already directed.

A breeder found the perches in a new henhouse literally covered with patches of red mites, and every crevice in the pens covered with the same pests. He took the kitchen kerosene oil can and used up a gallon of oil at least, thoroughly covering the roosts and filling every nook and corner. He repeated this two or three times, but did not use a drop on the fowls. He also lined his pens with tarred paper throughout, and has never since seen a single sign of a louse, be it gray or red. Fifteen cents worth of oil and a dollar's worth of tarred paper did the business up satisfactorily.—Poultry World.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

The line of the Southern Cattle Fever, as mapped at Washington, starts in Texas, more than half way up the Rio Grande, includes a large chunk of the southeast corner of Indian Territory, all but the northeast corner of Arkansas, all of Louisana and Alabama, nearly all of Georgia, with a strip of Tennessee, all of South and a large part of North Carolina with an irregular line through Virginia to salt water, including the lower Chesapeake country, and covering perhaps two-fifths of the latter state. We are deprived of the full swing of this disorder at the north by our cold winters. Dr. Detmus reasonably argues bacilli to be the prime cause of this fever, and that it is communicated to the grass and ground by the slobbering of southern cattle while traveling.

Dealer sin strictly clean grass and grain seed complain that buyers do not willingly appreciate the pains with an enhanced price. Farmers who know their land is about as foul as it can be with weeds, can't see the use of being over particular about the quality of seed they sow, and some have learned, by sore experience, that their market for produce cares much more for quantity than quality. In this exceedingly mixed world, producers and merchants need to have goods of several qualities with prices to correspond. Clean seeding only accompanies clean weeding. Western seed dealers say New England is the market for rubbish.

The struggle to make beef cheap at the west, for eastern consumption, ensures hasty and careless management, and is worthy the attention of eastern humane societies. It appeals between the lines of these reports that a good deal of the outcry against western landlords, the leasing of the public domain, etc., is not in the interest of orderly agriculture, either east or west, but is rather the voice of those who wish the present wasteful and disgraceful conditions to continue. The overruning of second rate grazing lands by a lawless rabble of herders, appears the counterpart of the equally disreputable grabbing of the best by railway or other corporative or individual land-pirates. There is shame in the record.

The row about "foot and mouth disease" in Kansas, in 1884, brought much undeserved criticism upon veterinary science at that time, from the general trading press. The fact appears in this First Report of the Animal Bureau, and the investigation and account of the causes of the disease, by Dr. Trumbower, which rotted the hoofs and legs of many cattle, is creditable to the knowledge and persistance of that gentleman. He traced it to the feeding of large quantities of *ergot* in smutty hay. He found stacks of red-top, timothy and several other varieties of grass, wild and cultivated, badly affected with this fungus. A scarcity of water in winter seems to have aggravated the trouble. The *ergot* was so prevalent in many samples.

How Large Women Should Dress.

The on-looker's vision is now and then greeted by the sight of some stout matron who resolutely persists in wearing her grand-daughter's clothes. Nothing will satisfy her but a gay floral-patterned outfit and the result of so fatal a choice is really as painful a thing, well nigh, as the eye can contemplate. The class of stout middle-aged ladies is a large one, and if they would only lay to heart the lesson of wearing their own clothes, and not those of their juniors, what a step would be taken in the world's civilization! Could they but study the effects of light and shade, brightness and darkness; taking refuge in the latter, and leaving the former to the average American fledgling who needs exactly what they could best spare! To her let them relegate their pullings and flounces, the flirting and fluttering of ribbons and all coquettish additions. Properly dressed, a stout woman might become a pleasingly dignified object of contemplation, but so dangerous a position does she occupy, that a slight deviation might be ruinous to the peace of beholders, though perhaps not her own, since the apparent complacency with which individuals of this class sometimes survey themselves, when dressed in nymph-like style, is really sorrowful. The same remarks can be made regarding hats. Age shows nowhere more plainly than about the throat and neck, and as a shelter to the prudent women come bonnet or shade hat strings, which to the wise are a veritable refuge. The spectacle again of some stout woman tottering on French heels is one that happily is not very often witnessed; it is, occasionally, nevertheless. The foot, perhaps, may have retained a pristine beauty. With pardonable pride she contemplates that foot and wishes others to do the same. Let her sacrifice that foot, however, to a general welfare, wearing her dress long, and remember that the little totterers supporting an unwieldy weight transform her into a walking absurdity. How about thin ladies? Some one might ask. Their position is not a quarter part so risky. Addition is their trump card, of course: Let them add freely, but with a vast deal more care than when young. The freshness of youth brings with it so great a charm that dress is subordinate. It is the class who are entering or are already within the shadows of age who do well to pause add consider, accepting the situation and painting the picture in keeping. For all are pictures more or less gracious, and let each do her part, regarding the same as an æsthetic duty.

Husband and Wife.

A man has an eye for beauty in his wife. He notices the soft wave of her hair and fit of her gown with a sort of pleasurable pride, even after time and trials have dimmed the glamour of first love. The successful wife must present to her husband all the virtues; must be sympathetic, and at the same time sensible. She must be bright, entertaining and agreeable at home as well as abroad, and she must know how to preserve silence when it is desirable to hold her tongue, even though she is ready to burst with indingation. If she does not possess these qualities let her cultivate them most assiduously. And there is no trait that is such a powerful factor in household harmony assimilation—to become in thought and purposes, to have kindred tastes and kindred wishes. The theory of the affinity of opposites of a petite blonde Desdemona clinging to a swarthy, Othello is very pretty, but if Othello's mind is out of tune with Desdemona the affinity cannot exist.—[Des Moines Mail.

Receipes for the Table.

Riz a la Tomate.—Boil half a pound of rice with one very small onion chopped fine; when done and nearly dry, stir in two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, three of tomato sauce, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of sweet herbs, a little cayenne and salt, and a large tablespoonful of fresh butter. Form into a mound, and serve very hot.

Frogs' Legs.—A delicate way to cook them is to parboil them in milk, then strip the flesh from the bone, and stew in cream and butter, with a seasoning of cayenne and mace. Just before removing from the fire stir in a well beaten egg. Serve on slices of very thin buttered toast.

Fresh Vegetables Salted Down.—Sweet corn can be salted in brine for winter use, first boiling and skimming the brine, and then immersing the corn into it after it is cold: a flat stone should be used to keep the corn under the brine, and before it is used it should be freshened to a palatable degree by soaking in fresh water: the brine should contain all the salt it will absorb. String beans, asparagus and egg-plant may be similarly kept in brine for winter use.

Boiled Chicken and Tongue.—Clean, wash out with soda and water, then with fresh cold water, a large fowl. Fill with a good forcemeat of crumbs, bits of fat, salt pork, pepper and salt; bind legs and wings to place with broad tape, and boil slowly until tender, from an hour to an hour and a half, in proportion to the age and size of the chicken. In another vessel boil a nice corned tongue. When the chicken is dished lay the tongue, skinned and sliced, each piece overlapping the next, in a circle about it. Serve a bit of tongue with each help of chicken. Thicken two cupfuls of strained liquor from the pot in which the fowl was boiled. With a tablespoonful of butter rolled in two of flour, add two beaten eggs and a tablespoonful of finely cut parsley. Season with pepper and salt; boil two minutes, stirring all the time, and send to the table in a gravy boat.

Chow-Chow.—Mince half a peck of green tomatoes, half a peck of small onions, one peck of tiny cucumbers and six green peppers; mince the seeds; to these add three medium-sized heads of cauliflower, broken in small pieces; sprinkle salt over all and let them stand for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time drain the mass well and cover with vinegar. Put three heads of celery, cut in small pieces, one cupful of grated horseradish, half a pound of ground mustard, half a pound of mustard seed, two ounces of ground black pepper, two ounces of brown sugar, half an ounce of ground cloves, and half an ounce of turmeric into enough cider vinegar to cover and boil for fifteen minutes; then pour over the pickles. Put in glass jars and keep for a month before using. It improves with age.

Old Dominion Sauce.—Bring the juice poured off from a can of peaches to boiling point. Dissolve one tablespoonful of cornstarch in half a teacupful of cold water, add to the juice and boil two minutes. Then add a small teacupful of sugar, and if wine is not objected to one glass of sherry or Madeira. The sauce may be strained, but does not require it. In all cases where wine is mentioned as flavoring it is of course optional, many persons regarding its use as sinful. Education or conviction will govern here as elsewhere. In most rules where wine is specified as flavoring, the juice and grated rind of a lemon will be, so far as sweet sauces are concerned, a pleasant substitute.

Ragout of Beef.—Cut cold underdone beef into neat dice, lay in a pot with minced onion, parsley, and enough gravy or broth to cover it. Cook very slowly at the side of the range until tender, stir in a lump of butter the size of a walnut, rolled into a tablespoonful of browned flour, the juice of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, and half a glass of wine; simmer one minute and then turn out on squares of fried bread. If you have no gravy ready made make it out of the refuse bits of skin, gristly pieces, etc.

Christmas Berries.—Already the careful gatherers are looking forward to the Christmas tree, and preparing mountain ash and other berries to keep. The former will keep it tied in bunches and hung up with the berries down. They should be soaked in water for twenty-four hours before they are used. Barbaries keep well immersed in strong salt and water. Any such berries can be painted as you want to use them with a solution of scarlet sealing wax and alcohol.

Pickled Tomatoes.—One peck of green tomatoes cut in slices; three onions, not too large, finely minced; a quarter of a pound of mustard seed, two ounces of mustard, one tablespoonful each of ground allspice, cinnamon, cloves and ginger, and a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, half a pound of brown sugar and vinegar enough to cover the tomatoes. Put all in the preserving kettle and set on the stove, where the pickle will be kept just at boiling point for one hour.

Pickled Cabbage.—For two quarts of finely shredded cabbage allow one pint and a half of minced bell peppers, the seeds removed, one tablespoonful of fine salt, half a small cupful of mustard seed, one small teaspoonful of ground cloves, and the same amount of ground cinnamon. Mix well together, put in jars, and pour over the mixture enough boiling cider vinegar to saturate it, but not to rise above it. Cover securely and keep in a cool, dark place.

Fresh Vegetables Salted Down.—Sweet corn can be salted in brine for winter use, first boiling and skimming the brine, and then immersing the corn in it after it is cold: a flat stone should be used to keep the corn under the brine, and before it is used it should be freshened to a palatable degree by soaking in fresh water: the brine should contain all the salt it will absorb. String beans, asparagus and egg plant may be similarly kept for winter use.

Broiled Mushrooms.—Peel, wash and drain twelve fine, fresh mushrooms; put them in a pan with two tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, seasoning with pepper and salt, and let them remain for an hour and a half; then broil them on both sides. Arrange them on a dish with melted butter, minced parsley, and chives. Sprinkle with lemon juice and serve with buttered toast.

Fashion's Fancies.

Skirts are worn very short, and shorter behind than before.

Feather bands are the preferred trimmings for new fall wraps.

White lace is to supersede the cream tint so long in fashion.

Yokes of velvet are a feature of silk dresses for autumn and winter wear.

That rough woolen stuff called Sanglier (boar's) cloth is more in fashion than ever.

Bronze is combined with pale blue, pale pink, light green, salmon and poppy color.

English gowns are made in severely simple styles, but are exquisitely fitted and well sewed.

Gray watered silk is combined with black cashmere and black camel's hair in gowns for elderly ladies.

Under petticoats of silk in dark and light colors, white and black, are made with gathered pink flounces.

Hair ornaments are combinations of ribbon loops thickly massed and surrounded by herons' aigrettes.

Sashes of woolen material, corresponding to the dress with which they are worn, are trimmed with embroidery or fringe.

Rough camel's-hair fabrics, plain, striped, plaided and cross-barred, are among the favorite dress goods for tailor-made frocks.

The most elegant Parisian women refuse to wear very prominent bustles, but, for all that, there is a threatened revival of crinoline.

Waists are long, but postillions and pointed fronts are short, but acutely peaked, while the corsage is cut very short over the hip line.

White lace jabots are worn with high bodices and are fastened with gold or jeweled pins arranged according to the dictates of the wearer.

Bright yellow in small quantities bids fair to take the place of or share the favor with vivid red, so long popular as a brightener of dark violets.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 159 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

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Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleansing and Invigorating to the Scalp, Tonic and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair, Cools the Head, and as a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant in Effect!

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the wood with some oil filler after the filling has been rubbed on the surface, allow it ten hours to dry, then rub on a coat of the polish with a piece of cloth; let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, and polish by rubbing briskly with a stiff brush, with a woolen cloth or felt. For carved work the polish can be thinned with Turpentine, and applied with a brush. Never use the Polish over oil that is not dry. The Polish can be used without filling, with a good effect.

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Has a complete stock of

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92 BROADWAY,

Medicine.

THE BEST

boon ever bestowed upon man is perfect health, and the true way to insure health is to purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Eliza A. Clough, 84 Arlington st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "Every winter and spring my family, including myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful

Blood

purifier, it is very much superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. All persons of scrofulous or consumptive tendencies, and especially delicate children, are sure to be greatly benefited by its use." J. W. Starr, Lacunia, Iowa, writes: "For years I was troubled with Scrofulous complaints. I tried several different preparations, which did me little, if any, good. Two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a complete cure. It is my opinion that this medicine is the best blood

Purifier

of the day." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and unable to obtain relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles, am greatly benefited, and believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." R. Harris, Creel City, Ramsey Co., Dakota, writes: "I have been an intense sufferer, with Dyspepsia, for the past three years. Six months ago I began to use

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

It has effected an entire cure, and I am now as well as ever."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1; Six bottles, $5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT

German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells, depend on SULPHUR BITTERS, it will cure you.

The Giant Dyspepsia is cured by using SULPHUR BITTERS.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mill and workshop, Clerks, who do not procure enough exercise, and all whose callings confine them indoors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not disappoint the weak and sickly.

General Debility needs a gentle tonic. Use SULPHUR BITTERS, and you will not be troubled.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Children who are puny and sickly will get strong by using SULPHUR BITTERS. It never fails.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities burst through the skin in Pimples, Blotches and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Sulphur Bitters.

SULPHUR PLASTERS cure pain in the side. KAUFMANN'S PILLS do not gripe. 25 cents.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

Dr. Lewis is always successful.

THE GLORY OF A MAN IS IN HIS STRENGTH.

Nerve or Physical Force when Lost Quickly Regained by Consulting

Dr. C. J. Lewis,

WHO after intense study and deep research has lately discovered a new, extraordinary, quick, certain and inexpensive cure for diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Fluid Escapes, Impotency, and Deranged Functions of the Nervous and Generative Systems. THIS NEW AND MARVELLOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT has cured the most desperate forms of Nervous disorders in both young and old. To debilitated youth it bestows the vigor of manhood, and in advanced age it establishes the vigor of youth without the possibility of failure. URINARY COMPLAINTS, Acute or Chronic Discharges, Stricture, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, are all absolutely cured without the use of mercury, copiva or injections. No restriction in diet or hindrance from business. RECENT CASES CURED IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS. Patients whose cases have been neglected, badly treated, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to visit Dr. Lewis. A written guarantee of cure given in all cases arranged for. In practice 30 years.

☞ Dr. Lewis is frequently consulted by many who have been completely discouraged or even being cured after having experimented with various advertised nostrums, which invariably do more harm than good as every phase of disease demands different and special treatment. To those who may have been disappointed, Dr. Lewis would say consult him and he will restore the disappointed one to all the duties of life, whether they be physical or mental, pertaining to married life or "single blessedness."

CONSULTATIONS, MEDICINES, &c., $5.
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DR. LEWIS is permanently located at 129 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I. One door from Richmond street (off Broad-street). Office hours all the year round from 9 to 2 and 5 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 2, not later except by appointment, letter or telegram.

Rheumatism Effectually Cured. Female Complaints Skillfully Treated.

Notice to Country Patients.

DR. LEWIS will, on full description of case, with fee enclosed, immediately send a supply of his valuable medicines, accompanied with instructions and advice, for the cure of the above distressing complaints.

MEDICAL MINUTES

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Medical Minutes.

With additional colored illustrations and a PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR. An exceptional treatise on the speedy cure of above subjects sexual diseases, etc.

Price 25c. by mail to any address, from the author,

DR. C. J. LEWIS.

Mattresses

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Not Strange But Disgraceful.

Mary, the mother of George Washington, died on the 25th of August, 1789. Washington had bid her good-bye in April when he went to New York to be inaugurated President of the United States, and he never saw her again. He was himself ill at the time of her death. She died at Fredericksburg, Virginia, aged eighty-three, and she was buried there in a quiet spot which she had herself selected for her resting place. She had been a widow forty-seven years.

Mary Washington was a woman of heroic type; certainly as the worthy mother of the Father of his Country, the most distinguished woman of America. All her contemporaries agree as to her high qualities. She greatly impressed the foreigners who saw her, after the capitulation of Yorktown. Lafayette, who saw her when he re-visited the United States, was astonished at her simplicity and noble dignity. When he attempted to express his enthusiasm over the transcendent glory that had crowned her illustrious son, the Roman matron simply said, "I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a good boy." Mr. Custis writing of her afterwards said: "Had she been of the olden time, statues would have been erected to her memory in the Capital, and she would have been called the Mother of the Romans." The reader who is interested in the career of this remarkable woman will find her story delightfully told in a beautiful volume called *Mary and Martha*, by Dr. Benson J. Lossing, from the press of Messrs Harper & Brothers.

Mary Washington was buried in 1789 in her lonely grave without a stone to mark her resting place. She was a woman of wealth. All her sons and daughters and descendants were people of wealth. George Washington was one of the largest landed proprietors in Virginia. He survived her ten years. No one of her descendants, so far as it appears, ever made the least effort to place even a tombstone over the grave of their mother and grandmother. She had a grand funeral, members of Congress put on mourning, the pulpits of the land improved the occasion. Nobody seems to have suggested any other memorial, not her wealthy relatives, not the town of Fredericksburg, not the State of Virginia. Twenty-five years after her funeral the Rev. Timothy Allen wrote, "nothing distinguishes her grave but the verdure of the grass that covers it, and a thrifty young cedar near it." In 1826 Mr. Custis, Washington's adopted son, made a public appeal in the National Gazette concerning the neglected grave of the mother of Washington; public sympathy was aroused, the inhabitants of Fredericksburg got up a memorial; it was estimated that the monument would cost $2000 and it was proposed to raise it by the effort of American maids and matrons. Nothing else was done.

Several years later a patriotic merchant of New York, Silas E. Burrows, resolved to erect a monument at his own expense. The corner stone was laid with elaborate ceremonies in May, 1833. President Jackson, heads of departments, officers of the army and navy, distinguished strangers, many regiments of soldiers, and a concourse of 15,000 people were present. The President himself deposited the inscribed plate in the corner stone; a poem was read from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney.

The monument, a beautiful structure of white marble with fluted pillars, was raised and completed all but the shapely obelisk, which was to crown it. The block for this obelisk was quarried and drawn to the spot, and needed only the skill and labor to chisel it and raise it to its place. But at that moment the generous merchant was overtaken by financial disaster and was unable to do the little to complete his work. No relative, no corporation of Fredericksburg, no state of Virginia or government of the United States had interest enough in it to pay the expense of lifting that stone to its place. "With shame be it spoken," writes Mr. Lossing, it lies there still (1886) after a lapse of over fifty years, untouched by any hand except that of the relic-seeking despoiler which has defaced it beyond recover. Dark green fungi cover the broad tablet on which never was inscribed the words, "Mary, the mother of Washington." The dust has lodged on the unfinished pile and wild flowers and weeds have grown on it. It is going to destruction. All but three of the eight columns which had been placed in sunken panels have been removed or destroyed. No enclosure guards the place from intrusion. The sacred spot is utterly neglected—broken, grass-grown and dilapidated.

Lying As a Fine Art.

He sat in the smoker of the Northern Pacific train a few days ago, and it was quite evident that he was from the rural districts of Dakota. There were wheat sprouts in his hair and a sort of real estate boom expression in his eyes. He pulled contentedly at a short-stemmed pipe, richly colored and exceedingly fragrant. He was conversing with a traveling man who sat in the seat ahead of him and who was evidently about to make his first trip to the territory.

"Is ther soil good?" repeated the man from Dakota. "Yer bet yer sweet life; Dakota can put up the gosh dangdest lay-out of rich land in America. Raise anything but wheat? Waal, I shud say 'twould. Ef you'll show anything 'twon't raise, I'll give yer the best slab-danged farm in Kidder county. I never run up against such cantankerous land in my life. Why, pardner, I started ter build er barbed wire fence around my farm last fall and had ter quit on account of wet weather. When I went out to finish ther job in ther spring I found thet ther darned wire had sprouted and was running all over the north end of my farm. I trained it and it has run three times around my 160 acres. I purpose ter go ter raising barbed wire fences, and just raise the devil with them air Eastern manufacturers. Yaas, sir, thet's ther kind of soil we've got in Dakota. Why, I left my sulky plow in the field last winter and when I went to get it in the spring it had grown so big that it took four horses to draw it out of the ground. I sold ther plow fur old iron and it come to enough to raise a mortgage on my farm. Its great land, my boy!"

BENTON'S NERVE and BRAIN TONIC.

If you are so nervous that minutes seem like hours, or days seem like weeks and years, let not a moment pass before you try this great vitalizer, as its effects in all such cases are prompt and reliable. If the "Doctors" give you DOVER'S POWDER and MORPHINE to make you have a quiet sleep, you will find this better than all the doctors. If you become restless and nervous so that you cannot sleep, Opium and its kindred allies are the worst things you can possibly take. A few doses of BENTON'S NERVE and BRAIN TONIC is sure to relieve you, and in no instance has it ever failed to cure.

Sold by all Druggists, and sent by express on receipt of price, $1.00.

DR. C. O. BENTON, PROP., Cleveland, Ohio.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.

They do say that women with pale eyelashes can have them pulled out and beautiful, dark, drooping ones inserted in their places.

My Family Doctor

For the last two years has been Sulphur Bitters, and until I began using them in my family we had more or less sickness, and our doctor's bill has been very large. Since we began their use we have no doctor to pay, and three dollars invested in Sulphur Bitter has kept health in my family.—[E. Knott, Postmaster, Waverly Iowa.

New Books.

WHIMS AND ODDITIES. PICTURES OF PEOPLE AND PLACES.—Illustrated by Thos. Hood.

PICTURES AND LEGENDS FROM NORMANDY AND BRITTANY.—Illustrated by Thomas and Catherine McQuoid,

Are two volumes in the Travelers Series, issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Giving to the traveling public entertaining and instructive reading in convenient form for a small sum of money. For sale by C. E. Hammett. Price per volume 50c.

A BOSTON GIRL'S AMBITIONS—VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND—LEE & SHEPARD.

The author needs no introduction to the novel-reading public, and she could scarcely have hit upon a better title to picque the curiosity of her readers than this of her new story. If one would learn of the ambition of a single one of Boston's most ambitious girls, let them secure at once this book. For sale by C. E. Hammett. Price $1.50.

THE FAMILY, AN HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL STUDY.—TWING.

The primitive condition of mankind has always been the subject of much thought and investigation, and one of the most important of these unsolved problems relates to the beginning of the family. In the present volume the subject is ably and exhaustively treated by the authors—Carrie Butler Thwing and Charles Franklin Thwing. For sale by C. E. Hammett. Lee & Shepard.

WOODSTOCK, AN HISTORICAL SKETCH—BY CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D.

This sketch preceding a fuller history soon to be published, is of value to those interested in the history of New England because of the intimate connection of the settlement of this town and that of the first organized settlement on Massachusetts Bay. For sale by C. E. Hammett. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ALL TAUT—OLIVER OPTIC. LEE & SHEPARD.

To the delight of boys—already acquainted with "The Boat Builder" series—another volume is added to the four preceding.

It is the intention of the author to teach the whole art of boat building, boat rigging, boat managing and how to make the ownership of a boat pay. A great deal of valuable informatin is interwoven with each interesting story. For sale by C. E. Hammett. Price $1.25.

DORA—ALFRED TENNYSON.

This charming favorite poem by England's Laureate—comes to us in a setting appropriate for such a gem. The illustrations—twenty in number—are by W. L. Taylor one of America's foremost artists The volume is beautifully printed—and beautifully bound. Lee & Shepard. For sale by C. E. Hammett Price $1.50.

Health of woman is the hope of the race. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug store for one dollar.

The newsboys of the City of Mexico are all girls.

Any lady can obtain Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pamphlet "Guide to Health," by sending stamp to Lynn, Mass., also a photograph of Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. Logan will shortly be back in Washington.

The secret art of beauty lies not in cosmetics, but is only in pure blood and a healthy performance of the vital functions, which can be obtained by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

Christine Nilsson is going to Madrid to live permanently.

Nothing Ever Did or Ever Can

give such entire satisfaction as Pearl's White Glycerine for the cure of all skin diseases. It eradicates all spots, freckles, moth patches, black worms, pimples and many other faults of the complexion.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has sailed for England.

No exaggerated or fictitious certificates, but solid facts, testify the marvelous cures of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor will spend the winter in New York city.

Mr. G. E. Reardon, Baltimore, Md., Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, suffered for a long time with Rheumatism, which yielded promptly to St. Jacob's Oil.

Compositors on Literary Life complain that Miss Cleveland does not know how to correct proof.

Diphtheria is frequently the result of a neglected sore throat, which can be cured by a single bottle of Red Star Cough Cure. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Leading Cuban cigar manufacturers are about to introduce women into the cigar making trade.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

is not only very palatable, but the remedial powers of these valuable specifics is greatly increased, and as a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Emaciation, or where there is loss of flesh and nerve power. It is remarkable in its results. Take no other.

In Paris the surgeons make dimples on women's faces by cutting out a bit of flesh and grafting skin over it.

Ex-President Arthur's law partner, Mr. Ransom, Judge Hyer, of Rahway, N. J., A. A. Drake, Esq., N. Y. Stock Exchange, Rev. Stephen Merritt, N. Y. and many others are witnesses that Palmer's Skin Success is a safe, sure and speedy remedy for skin complaints of every name and degree of severity.

25 and 75c. Druggists. Palmer Co., N. Y.

It is announced that Miss Clara Foltz, the lady lawyer of San Francisco, will stump the State for the Democrats this fall.

Catarrh

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develope into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and her daughter, Miss Maud Howe, will make Boston their abode during the coming winter.

The usual treatment of Catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. On this point a trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary relief. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power, with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using this wonderful Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box warranted by our agent.

Sold by Druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and $1.00 per box.

DR. C. O. BENTON, PROP., Cleveland, Ohio.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.

STOP THAT COUGH.

By using BENTON'S PINE TREE TAR TROCHES. Sure cure for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats. No cure, no pay. Sold by all druggists, 25c. a box.

All Sorts.

That was a delicate compliment a seven-year-old boy paid his mother the other evening. The family were discussing at the supper table the qualities which go to make the good wife. Nobody thought the little fellow had been listening, or could understand the talk, until he leaned over the table, kissed his mother, and said: "Mamma, when I get big enough, I'm going to marry a lady just like you."

At a Scotch fair a farmer was trying to engage a lad to assist on the farm, but would not finish the bargain until he brought a character from the last place, so he says: "Run and get it and meet me at the cross at four o'clock." The youth was up to time, and the farmer says, "Well, have you got your character with you?" "Na," replies the youth, "but I've got yours, an' I'm no comin'."

A late judge whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his legal knowledge was profound and his intellect keen interrupted a female witness: "Humbugged you, my good woman? What do you mean by that?" said he. "Well, your honour," replied the woman, "I don't know how to explain it exactly; but, if a girl called your honour a handsome man,, she would be humbugging you."

A member of Parliament engaged an agency which does such things to furnish him with clippings of all the derogatory things which the newspapers should say about him for a month. The return was enormous, and cost the member thirty pounds. For the following month he bespoke clippings of all that was printed in his favour, and his bill amounted only to seven shillings and sixpence.

Jones, a *nouveau riche*, and his son, intent on foreign travel, were buying a guide to Austria at a bookseller's. To assure himself of its accuracy, Jones, junior, tried to find Moscow. Jones, senior, assisted him in this hopeless task. At the end of five minutes Jones, junior, in despair, was about to throw the book aside as worthless, when his father was suddenly inspired. "No wonder you can't find it," he exclaimed; "you forget that Moscow was burned!"

"One of my ancestors won a battle during the Crusades by his skill in handling his artillery," said the baron. "But, my dear baron," said his friend, "at the time of the Crusades gunpowder had not yet been discovered." "I know that as well as you do, and so did my ancestor." "How did he win the battle then?" "He brought his artillery to bear on the Saracens, and the stupid fools, seeing the guns, supposed that powder had at last been discovered, and fled in dismay."

One hundred Anarchists were drilling in an up-town hall. "Attention! Carry arms! Forward, march!" "Bang! bang! ziss!" Seventy-five men dashed for the door and tumbled over each other down stairs, ten jumped out of the third-story window, eight fainted, six fell on their knees and commenced praying, and one nearly butted out his brains trying to crawl into a mousehole. Someone had carelessly dropped two parlor matches on the floor, and when they were stepped on and exploded, the Communists, who were training for a fight, thought it had begun.

A clergyman was trying to persuade one of his parishioners to sign the pledge. "You should hate the sin," quote the worthy pastor, "for it has always been your enemy." "But, sir," said the man, "are we not told to love our enemies?" The clergyman was, at first, a little taken back by this form of argument, which he had never heard before. A momentary pause, however, and he was equal to the occasion. "It is one thing," said he, "to love your enemies, but quite another to swallow them."

An English lady, on a visit to Scotland, attended public worship in a parish church at no great distance from Crathie. In the same pew were about a dozen persons—farmers, their wives, and herdsmen. Shortly before the beginning of the sermon a large snuff-mull was passed to the occupants of the pew. Upon the lady-visitor declining to take a pinch, an old man who was evidently a shepherd whispered, in a very significant manner, "Tak' the sneeshin', mem; tak' the sneeshin'. Ye dinna ken our meenister; ye'll need it afore he's dune!"

"Come home to dinner!" cried a good housewife to her husband at work in the field. "All right," he shouted—"as soon as I have hid my hoe!" At dinner his wife remonstrated with him for shouting so loudly about hiding the hoe. "I am certain," said she, "the neighbors have heard you, and some one has already stolen it." Struck with the remark, the man returned to the field, and sure enough the hoe was gone. On returning to his house, impressed with the wisdom of his wife's previous caution, he whispered in her ear "The hoe is stolen."

"For the artistic cultivation of the true 'agony column' style commend me," says "Atlas," in the World, "to the people whom Major Joe Bagstock call 'our lively neighbors;' but it is only since the new fashion sprang up of combining these sentimental outpourings with a display of familiarity with the English language that French agony has been seen to full advantage. In the Paris Figaro an advertiser thus addresses his beloved one, and indirectly appeals to all hearts not devoid of sensibility: 'Only since friday, july 2, i know just all that i have lost. My sorrow is a dry one without tears, yet grieves me for life, you know, whatever wrong you can bear about me, who makes use of this mean exceptionally now, and for the last time.'"

John Brown's Children and the Grand Army Boys.

An interesting feature of the recent Grand Army gathering was the attention paid by some thousands of the veterans at Los Angeles to the children of John Brown. The veterans had gone down there for a day's excursion. The fact that Jason and Owen Brown, together with their sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, are living near Pasadena, and were in that town, did not seem to become known to the visiting soldiers until late in the afternoon. When it was known, the children of the old hero of Ossawattomie were put into a carriage, the horses unhitched, and, with a long rope attached, the Kansas, Iowa, and California boys formed in procession, and hauled the family in the streets, the band at the head of the line playing "John Brown's Body," and the whole enthusiastic crowd singing the stirring battle hymn and cheering. The demonstration visibly affected the occupants of the carriage. When the procession reached the depot, Owen Brown made a pithy and characteristic speech.

I Was a Fool.

Yes, they said I was a fool not to try Sulphur Bitters for Rheumatism, from which I had suffered over two years; but I had tried so many doctors and medicines without getting any relief that I was discouraged. I am now on my fourth bottle and almost cured; I was a fool that I did not try that wonderful remedy before.—[G. G. Pratt, Manchester, N. H.

In Rome nearly all the hodcarriers are women.

POND'S EXTRACT

VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing, and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles. Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.*

Prices of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1.00 and $1.75		
Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (glass 50)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 cks)	50	Nasal syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated paper	25

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The MONTHS in which MALARIA is MOST PREVALENT are August September October & November.

DONT WAIT (Till you are on your back) but begin AT ONCE the use of LEWIS' RED-JACKET BITTERS

The only MALARIA CURE!! At all Druggists.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

THIS TRADE-MARK ON EVERY WRAPPER.

Before Using.

is a pearly white, semi-transparent fluid having a remarkable affinity for the skin. The only article yet known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin WITHOUT INJURY.

Beautifies the Complexion,

Eradicates all Spots, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Black Worms, Impurities and Discolorations of every kind, either within or upon the skin. It renders the skin pure, clear, healthful and brilliant, creating a complexion which is neither artificial nor temporary but at once beautiful and permanent in its beauty. It is a wonderfully good thing for chafed or rough skin on infants. Try it.

IT CURES

(Almost Instantly) Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Chapped, Rough or Chafed Skin; in fact its results upon all diseases of the skin are wonderful.

It Never Fails.

Price 75c. per Bottle

Use Also

PEARL'S White Glycerine SOAP,

it makes the skin so soft and white.

Ask Your Druggist For It.

After Using.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE CO., PROPS., NEW HAVEN, CT.

They strolled along the prop arade,
John Jones and pretty Miss Maria.
"Your teeth are awful, John," she said;
"Why don't you buy the ber utifier?
See mine! See how white! Yes 'tis my wont
To polish them with SOZODONT."

Love Turns his Back

on slovenliness, as regards the teeth. Keep them pure, all ye who wish to be beloved and caressed. SOZODONT is unequalled as a means of whitening, polishing, and preserving them.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," Cheap, Convenient and Useful. Mends everything.

"Do you think the face an index to the mind?" she asked. "I never heard of a mind that was painted and powdered."

When worthy men quarrel only one may be faulty at first, but if the strife continue long commonly both become guilty.

Renew and retain your youthful appearance by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article of its kind.

American Watches.

An American Watch is probably the cheapest article in the world. Take the $10 Silver Waltham Watch for example; it will do good service for over 20 years. This is only 50 cents a year, or less than ONE CENT a week.

American Watches are the best, the best known and the cheapest in the world. We invite attention to the present low prices and to an inspection of our stock.

Gold Waltham Watches $25, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60 and $75.

A new Ladies' Gold American Watch much smaller than any ever made before, $25, $30 and $40.

Silver Waltham Watches, $9, $10, $13, $15, $20, $25, and an excellent Waltham Watch for traveling, fishing, or hunting, same movement as others, but in a strong, well finished nickel case, $7.

All Waltham Watches are now made to wind and set without a key.

Also a few of the finest

RAZORS

that ever cut your beard, at

DENHAM'S 276 THAMES ST.

Wilcox & Barlow's

Price List.

FLOUR.

EXCELSIOR Excelsior Brand of Flour is ground at one of the best mills in Minneapolis from choicest selected hard Minnesota Spring Wheat and will yield from 40 to 50 lbs. more bread to the barrel than flour made from the winter wheat. Having sold this brand for nearly four years we can recommend it to the trade and guarantee it to give satisfaction. Try it. $5.75 per bbl.

WASHBURN, CROSBY & CO'S TRIPLE EX. Triple Ex. is made at the flouring mills of Washburne, Crosby & Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota, the largest milling establishment in the world, their daily capacity being over seven thousand barrels. This flour has received numerous gold medals and awards in competition with others. A card will be found in every barrel with receipt for making good bread, etc. Ask for it. Price $5.75 per bbl.

SIMPSON'S BEST ST. LOUIS. Simpson's Best is a St. Louis Flour made by the roller process, which is a great improvement over the old style of milling, and for bread making it is now nearly equal to Haxall and for pastry and general family use it is the best and cheapest flour you can use. Give it a trial. Price $5.50 per bbl.

We have on hand and to arrive a large stock of flour made from all old wheat, freshly ground, which is far superior to new wheat flour, and now is a good time to buy, as the flour market was never lower, and indications are that it will advance soon.

Until further notice we will make a discount of 25c. per barrel on all flour taken at the store. Orders by telephone will receive prompt attention.

Wilcox & Barlow,

145 Thames St.

STAFFORD BRYER,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER and HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

SEE THE

FOLDING BED,

156 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON

MERCHANT TAILORS,

174 & 176 Thames, cor. Mary St.

FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS.

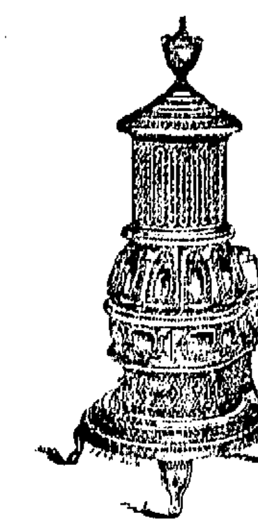
Overcoatings and Pantaloon GOODS

In all the new and desirable styles Tailoring in all its branches.

Restores original luster and finish to the shoe. Only Dressing that will produce a Polish **without shrinking, cracking, or hardening** the leather. Each Bottle contains **double the quantity** of other dressings. **Gold Medal** received at New Orleans for superiority over all others. Your Shoe Dealer has it. Manuf. by **GEO. H. WOOD & CO., BOSTON.**

CATARRH FREE So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince. ... R. S. Lauderbach & Co., Newark, N. J.

A.C.Titus &Co's Column



JUDICIOUS

Stove-Buyers

Should in their own interest look carefully through our stock of

Heating Stoves

—AND—

COOKING RANGES.

We have never had so large a variety of nice, clean goods as now. Their points of excellence lie in their CONSTRUCTION, BEAUTY, CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, and LOW PRICE (quality considered).

We have a noble line of

RANGES.

An elegant line of

SQUARE PARLORS.

A beautiful line of

ROUND PARLORS.

A superb line of

FRANKLIN GRATES.

A full line of

PLAIN CYLINDERS.

Furnace Work

A SPECIALTY,

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and we are glad to talk

FURNACE

With any who are interested.

A. C. TITUS & CO., 225 TO 229 THAMES ST.

Newport County News.

MIDDLETOWN.

At the session of the Town Council held on Monday, there were present Messrs. William F. Peckham, William E. Coggeshall, Abram A. Brown and A. Herbert Ward. In the absence from sickness of Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, the President, William F. Peckham presided.

An order was granted on the Town Treasurer for $21.74 in payment of expences of repairs and care of the Stone Bridge at Howland's Ferry.

Arthur W. Chase and Henry H. Swinburn were drawn Grand Jurors and Peleg Almy 2nd and George E. Terry were drawn Petit Jurors, to serve at the November Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

Judge Henry W. Bookstaver appeared in Council, and reported that he had conferred with several of the abuttors on Second and First Beach avenue and other proprietors of land of Easton's Point and had secured some subscriptions of money towards improving said avenue, and felt warranted in saying that if the council would widen the avenue ten feet and grade and macadamize the same this autumn, the abuttors and others interested, would contribute one half of the amount of the cost thereof, provided said amount did not exceed $5000. No action was taken by the council in the matter.

In Court of Probate.—The report of the Commissioners on the estate of Sarah Ann Whitman was received and ordered recorded and Felix A. Peckham the administrator on said estate, was authorized, on his petition, to sell the interest of said Sarah Ann in certain real estate on Prospect avenue, he giving bond in the sum of $5000.00 for the proper application of the proceeds of sale, with John H. Whitman and Robinson T. Barker, as sureties.

Nathaniel Greene, Executor of the will of Anna M. Greene, presented an inventory of the estate of said executor also presented his first and final account with said estate, which was referred to the third Monday of November next, and notice was ordered thereon.

The Town Council adjourned to meet as a Board of Canvassers on Monday, November 1, at one o'clock P. M., and ordered notices thereof posted about the town. Such of the electors as vote by registry and the payment of a property tax are reminded that if their tax of 1885 was paid prior to November 2, they must pay their tax of 1886, by October 29, in order to be qualified to vote at the approaching election of a Representative to Congress.

PORTSMOUTH.

The regular session of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 11th inst. Members all present.

As a Court of Probate.—The appointing of an administrator on the estate of Rachel Head, deceased, was continued to the second Monday in November.

Jonathan A. Sisson, administrator on the estate of Richard Field, deceased, was licensed to erect a grave stone at the grave of said Field, at an expense not exceeding $10.

The report of the commissioners appointed to receive and examine claims against the estate of Edmund S. Sisson, deceased, was allowed and the commissioners allowed the sum of $18 for their services.

The first and final account of Edward F. Dyer as administrator on the estate of Hannah Wilcox, deceased, was received, allowed and ordered recorded.

In Town Council.—A reward of $300 was offered for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to Orlando L. Baker's barns on the 29th of September; and it is ordered that the above reward be published four times in the Newport Mercury, and that the town clerk be instructed to post notices of the same in four public places in the town, viz:—at Coal Mines station, at Bristol Ferry, and at each Portsmouth and South Portsmouth post offices.

Edward F. Dyer and William T. Freeborn were drawn as grand jurors and Peleg A. Coggeshall and Isaac B. Macomber as petit jurors to the November term of the Court of Common Pleas at Newport.

Asa Cory, surveyor of highways in district No. 11, presented a petition, praying for an appropriation sufficient to enable him to build an underground drain around the corner of the road just north of his house, action was postponed to the second Monday of November next, and it was ordered that the town council meet at said corner on Saturday, 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M. to view the premises.

Philip B. Chase was appointed a committee to repaint the town clerk's office, with discretionary power.

Orders were given for the payment of the following bills from the Town's Treasury, viz. Gideon Manchester for services as draw tender at Stone Bridge $25; Overseers of the Poor for assistance rendered Richmond W. Dennis $8; Alexander G. Barker, $6; Mary Ann Hibbs, $5; Town of Barrington for board and clothing of Emma Marks, $9; for taking Emma Marks from Barrington to this town's asylum, $3.75; Wm. W. Anthony, surveyor of highways, Dist. No. 4, for labor on highway $188.50; George P. Tallman, surveyor of highways Dist. No. 2. for labor on highway, $44.65; Henry Anthony Council Fees, $2.50.

Adjourned to second Monday in November.

On Saturday evening last a delegation of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of Rhode Island visited Oakland Lodge, viz: G. M., Geo. D. Lansing; G. W., Samuel L. Carpenter; G. Sec., Marcus W. Morton; G. Recf., Wm. R. Dutemple and D. G. M., E. H. Lincoln. They came out from Newport accompanied by D. D. G. M., Henry T. Easton. After lodge exercises a collation was served the visiting brethren, under the supervision of Brother John T. Brown.

A concert was given at the Christian church on Sunday evening by members of the Sunday school. The attendance was large and the concert considered good.

The Christian Church society will give their annual fair, on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 3 and 4. This fair will be held in the vestry, both afternoon and evening. They propose to give entertainments in the evenings. There will be an admission fee of 15 cents. Refreshments will be served to those who wish.

Rev. Gou'd Anthony, of Westport, Mass., was in town on Sunday, and assisted in the services at the Christian church.

Mr. John M. Taylor and Miss Susie, daughter of the late Gideon Anthony, were united in marriage at Emmanuel church Wednesday evening, Rev. Dr. Murray, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Gilliatt, officiating. The couple left in the evening for a ten days' tour to New York and other cities.

The U. S. Steamer Tennessee sailed for New York on Thursday, and the U. S. Sailing Ships Saratoga and Portsmouth followed on Friday. They will participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Bartholdi statue, which occurs on the 28th inst.

Mr. Benjamin Bateman died at his residence last evening. Up to a couple of years ago he was one of our most active business men, having a competency in the meat trade. He was a member of Rhode Island Lodge No. 12 I. O. of O. F. and during the old days of the volunteer department was a prominent fireman. He will be greatly missed.

Mr. Alton H. Dawley of 20 Brewer street, this city, fell from a building in Boston where he was employed as a mason Wednesday and received injuries which are expected to prove fatal. He was taken to the Hospital and a dispatch received here yesterday noon said he was just alive.

Rhode Island Lodge No. 12 I. O. of O. F. received an official visit from the Grand Lodge Monday evening. An oyster supper, topped off with speeches, followed the work and a general good time was enjoyed.

The Old Colony Steamboat Company have had the best season in the history of the Company, and the boats are running now crowded with all the passengers and freight they can conveniently carry.

Rev. Horace Barnes, of New York, will occupy the pulpit of the Second Baptist church to-morrow. We understand he comes as a candidate for the vacant pastorate.

The dance given at Odd Fellows Hall Thursday evening by C. E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers, proved a very enjoyable affair, though the attendance was light.

Abram A. Brown, of Middletown, started a few days since for Nebraska, where he has recently purchased a tract of land.

Capt. Blake, superintendent of the Westchester Polo Club, has been in town this week.

Colonel Wm. A. Stedman has gone to Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa., to be absent several days.

In the Mercury Window.

A box of apples, with an average measurement of thirteen inches in circumference, grown by Mr. John Myers, on Broadway.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. **BEWARE** of imitations well designed to mislead. **PEARLINE** is the **ONLY SAFE** labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of **JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.**

SIDEWALK CANOPIES

—WITH—

TENTS

OF ALL SIZES

RENTED, LIGHTED and DECORATED

PIAZZAS

ENCLOSED WITH

WHITE & STRIPED CANVAS

—OR—

TURKEY RED.

CAMP CHAIRS

RENTED

WITH THE LARGEST VARIETY OF

JAPANESE

—AND—

TEEKWOOD LANTERNS

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

Reflecting Lights

—FOR—

Lawn and Carriage Runs.

FINE

Vase Lamps,

CHANDELIERS,

—AND—

CANDLE BRACKETS

RENTED

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A. C. LANDERS,

167 THAMES STREET,

COVELL'S BLOCK.

1886—1887.

5 ILLUSTRATED LECTURES

—BY—

John L. Stoddard,

—AT THE—

OPERA HOUSE, NEWPORT,

Monday Evenings, Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 8 and 15.

W. H. WESTCOTT, Manager.

SUBJECTS.

OCT. 25th—Queen Elizabeth.

St. George's Chapel. Tomb of Henry VIII. His Daughter's Chances for the Throne. A Sudden Change of Events. Elizabeth's Coronation," etc.

NOV. 1—Charles Dickens and His Travels.

His Birthplace. Poverty and Struggles. School at Last. Reading in the British Museum. Life as a Stenographer. A Reporter in Parliament. Wild Adventures in His Profession. His First Publication. Amazing Popularity," etc.

NOV. 8—Peter the Great or the Birth of Russia.

Moscow. The Cradle of the Tzars, etc.

NOV. 15—Egypt and the Nile.

The Classic Mediterranean, etc.

Historical Themes, presenting great diversity and of general interest form the subject of three lectures, the other two being devoted to evenings of travel. Of the latter, one conducts the hearer through many lands, accompanied by no less enjoyable a companion than Charles Dickens, while the other embodies Mr. Stoddard's delightful experiences in a journey through Egypt.

Course Tickets, with reserved seats, $3.50

Admission Course Tickets, without seats $2.50

Subscription sale of course tickets will open at the Opera House Monday, October 11, at 10 o'clock. Single tickets on and after Thursday, October 14. Subscribers will please attend to their tickets as early on October 11 as possible.

Marriages.

In this city, on the 20th inst. at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 0 Oak Street, by the Rev. Frank Rector, Mr. G. Frank Langdon of Salem, Mass., to Miss Mary S., only daughter of Mr. John M. Holt. No Cards. Salem papers please copy.

In this city 20th inst., by Rev. F. W. Ryder, Mr. Charles A. Bunnan and Miss Annie Weaver.

On the 20th inst., at 92 Spring street, by Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, Joseph Andrew Sanman and Miss Lena Johnson, both of Newport.

In Brockton, Mass., 13th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Mr. Barnard, R. W. Davis and Eliza L. Perkins, both of Brockton.

Deaths.

In this city, 19th inst, William Henry Brownell, aged 63 years.

In this city, 21st inst., Katie, daughter of Charles and Lizzie Soule, aged 10 years, 10 months.

At the residence of Seth B. Stitt, Oct. 21st, Mabel Eliza, daughter of Lyman L., and Caroline L. Harding, formerly of Boston.

In this city, 21st inst., James, son of James and Mary Sullivan, aged 17 years and 2 months.

In this city, 22d inst., Ellen F., daughter of Elizabeth C., and the late Samuel Clarke, aged 22 years.

In Pawtucket, 20th inst., Avis Sisson, in his 91st year.

In Tiverton, 17th inst., Wilfred Eugene, son of Wm. Tabor, 3.

In Providence, 10th inst., Annie Fitzpatrick, daughter of Edward and Mary Fitzpatrick, 1 year, 7 months and 10 days, 12th, Benjamin Cartwright, 11th, Francis Sweeney, 77; 10th, Alvin Pray, 72; 15th, Lucy A. Dustin, 66; 16th, John A. Taylor, 70; 16th, Francis Z. Brow, 51; 17th, William Phelps, 70; 19th, Henry McLaughlin, 65; 19th, Nancy A., wife of Isaac A. Sherman, 50; 19th, Michael Feeny, 70; 14th, Joseph Gregorrie, drowned off Prudence Island, 40.

In Central Falls, Sept. 27, Henry B. Wood, in his 81th year.

New Advertisements.

Proposals for Laying Iron Sewer Pipes.

City Engineer and Street Commissioner's Office, Newport, R. I., Oct. 21, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office by the Committee on Streets and Highways until 3 P. M. Saturday, October 30th, 1886, for laying about 1,500 lineal feet of cast iron sewer pipe across the harbor and beyond Goat Island Breakwater. Bids must be addressed to the Committee on Streets and Highways and must be accompanied by a certified check for $500 to insure the execution of contract.

Further information may be obtained on application at this office.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By direction of the Committee,

H. A. BENTLEY, City Eng'r and St. Comm'r.

10-23

Furniture, Carpets, Mats, Crockery, the very finest, at Burlingham's Auction Rooms on Mill Street, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 28, 29, 30.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF a power of sale to me granted by the Court of Probate of the Town of Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island etc., by decree bearing date October 18th, A. D. 1886, and duly entered in the Records of said Court, the undersigned as Administrator on the estate of Sarah Ann Whitman, late of said Middletown, deceased, will sell at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of November next, A. D. 1886, at eleven o'clock A. M.

All the right, title and interest whatever, which the said Sarah Ann Whitman had at the time of her death, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Middletown, with a dwelling house and other buildings and improvements thereon, containing by estimation eighteen acres, be the same more or less, and bounded thus, to wit: Northerly by Prospect avenue; Easterly by land of Ruth A. Wetherell, wife of Robert; Southerly by land of John Peckham, and Westerly by land of John H. Ward, or however otherwise bounded. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

FELIX A. PECKHAM, Administrator.

October 23, A. D. 1886.

See the elegant Sideboards, Custom Made Furniture, Imported Carpets, Hand Painted China, etc. at Aquidneck Hall. Inspection daily.

Auction Sale of Farm Stock and Tools

At the William M. Rogers Farm, on Wapping Road, Portsmouth, Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., if fair. If not, the next fair day.

WILL BE SOLD: 1 Jersey bull, 9 high grade Jersey cows, 2 pair working oxen, 1 mare, 3 fat hogs, 1 ox cart, 1 ox wagon, 1 two-horse lumber wagon, 1 rockaway with pole and shafts, 1 top buggy with pole and shafts, mowing machine, hay tedder, gig rake, revolving rake, 1 one-horse fork with ropes, plows, harrows, cultivators, potato hiller and digger, yokes and chains, scoop shovel, forks, hoes, rakes, scythes and sticks, root cutter, corn sheller, fowls, lot of rails, Flannel, Jr., seed planter, one heavy double harness, whiffletrees, roller, lawn mower, dairy utensils, baskets, iron feed boxes, watering troughs, pair balances, about 500 bushels corn on ear, about 60 bushels old corn, 12 stacks corn fodder, about 250 bushels of oats, 75 bushels barley, seaweed scow, etc., etc. Also hay, if not previously sold.

J. A. SISSON, Auctioneer.

10-23-3w

Don't fail to attend the three days' auction sale of the Pansy Cottage furnishings Thursday, Friday and Saturday next week.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 18, A. D. 1886.

SAMUEL ENGS, Executor of the last will and testament of

MARY A. ROBERTS,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 8th day of November, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

10-23

Elegant Carpets and all the furniture of the "Pansy" cottage to be sacrificed under the hammer at Aquidneck Hall next week.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., October 18th, A. D. 1886.

NATHANIEL GREENE, Executor of the last will and testament of

ANNA M. GREENE,

widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 15th day of November, next, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

10-23

All lovers of art should visit Aquidneck Hall on Mill Street next week.

OPERA HOUSE.

The management takes pleasure in announcing

SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1886,

THE FAVORITE ACTOR,

MR. FRANK MAYO

And his excellent company in the beautiful and sterling romantic drama in five acts entitled

NORDECK.

Pronounced everywhere to be the best play of the day. Cast perfect. Scenery correct. Costuming magnificent.

Box office open on Friday.

Friday, Oct. 29, Myra Goodwin in SIS.

Remember the great auction sale at Aquidneck Hall, Oct. 28, 29, 30.

New Advertisements.

AQUIDNECK Agricultural Society.

PREMIUM NOTICE.

Treasurer's Office, Newport, Oct. 23, 1886.

The premiums due exhibitors at the late Fair will be paid on and after NOVEMBER 6 on SATURDAYS of each week from 10 to 12 M. at the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, Newport.

All premiums not called for previous to January 1, 1887 will be considered donated to the Society.

JOHN J. PECKHAM, Treasurer.

10-23-2w

H. W. LADD & CO.

Rich Dress Novelties.

Exclusive designs in French, German and English Dress Goods. Extraordinary inducements in Silks, Plushes, Velvets and Velvet Stripes. The extent of our importations this season far surpasses anything previously shown in this country. A visit of inspection is cordially invited.

Cloak Department.

Our Cloak Department has been greatly enlarged and presents an elaborate exposition of the LATEST STYLES. Special attention is called to our Imported Wraps and Seal Plush Cloaks, made to our special order. Wraps from $8.50 to $95, and Seal Plush Cloaks from $25 to $75.

Linen Department.

75 doz. 5-8 Napkins at $3, worth $4. 50 doz. 3-4 Napkins at $2, would be cheap at $2.75. One lot large size Huck.

Towels, plain white and borders, at only 25c.

A Blanket Bargain.

Just received, 10 cases 11-4 Blankets at the very low price of $1. They are good value at $1.50, and are exceedingly cheap at our price.

H. W. LADD & CO.

213 and 215 Westminster Street,

Providence, R. I.

Elegant furniture, carpets, etc., at your own price Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Aquidneck Hall.

Large and Valuable Sale of Furniture

—AT—

AQUIDNECK HALL,

OCTOBER 28, 29 & 30.

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILL BE SOLD elegant chamber sets, extension tables, easy chairs, leather covered dining chairs in oak, ebony and gold chamber suits, parlor suits, clocks, cabinets, pianos, steel engravings, looking glasses, tete-a-tete, bronzes, elegant china and glass, hair mattresses, Brussels carpets, wardrobes and a variety of other articles removed from cottage on Bellevue avenue to hall for convenience of sale.

Inspection commencing Tuesday, Oct. 19 and continuing each day until sale.

THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.

10-16-2w

WINDFALLS.

One hundred bushels in the shape of overcoats, Men's, Youths' and Boys' in job lots, Boys' Youths' and Men's Suits in job lots cheap.

Augustus Goffe, Gas Light Building.

Mademoiselle Hélène Schaeys, institutrice dans le pensionnat de Mlles. Hérex, à Paris, vient d'arriver à Boston, et désire entrer comme institutrice dans une famille Américaine, ou bien prendrait des engagements soit pour des leçons privées, des classes, ou pour enseigner dans une école.

Mademoiselle Schaeys parle l'Allemand aussi bien que le François, ayant été institutrice dans le pensionnat de Madame Lambek, à Heidelberg (grand duché de Bade), pendant quatre ans, et enseigne dans les deux langues. S'adresser 22 Buckingham Street, Boston, Mass.

10-16-2w

Aquidneck Hall open daily for inspection.

POTTING SOIL.

Cut Flowers, Summer Chrysanthemums, etc. Zinnias, Heliotrope.

Orders received for Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. Fall Chrysanthemums and Primroses ready soon.

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, Broadway.

Elegant Carpets and most costly furniture at Aquidneck Hall auction rooms.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable Town Council of Portsmouth, R. I., made and passed, Sept. 11th, 1886. Notice is hereby given that said town of Portsmouth will pay the above reward, for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the barns of Mr. Orlando Baker, near the Coal Mines in said Portsmouth on the 29th of September 1886. Witness:

PHILIP B. CHASE, Town and Council Clerk.

10-16-4w.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Charles W. Anthony (and Mary J. Anthony in release of dower) to Martha A. D. Brown (now Martha A. D. Spooner) dated September 5th, 1872, and recorded in Volume 16, at pages 228 and 229 of the Mortgage Land Evidence of Newport in Rhode Island;

Said mortgagee will sell at public auction at the land hereinafter described, on Monday the 13th day of September, A. D. 1886, at twelve o'clock, noon (the condition of said mortgage having been broken), all the right, title and interest which said Charles had at the time of the execution of said mortgage (with the right of dower of said Mary) in or to that parcel of land in said city of Newport with the buildings and improvements thereon bounded Northerly on Sisson's Wharf; Easterly on land formerly of Silas Sisson; Northerly again on said last mentioned land; Easterly again on land formerly of Stanton Babcock; Southerly on land of George Scott; Easterly again on land of George Scott; Southerly again on Waite's Wharf; and Westerly on the harbor of Newport; said bounded premises being the same property granted in and by the said mortgage, which is hereby made part hereof.

Said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that she intends to bid for said property at said sale.

Newport, August 12, 1886. 8-14-4w

The above sale was on September 13th, 1886, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the land above described, adjourned to **MONDAY, October 4th, 1886, at 12 o'clock, noon,** at the same land.

The above sale was on October 4th, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, on the land above described, again adjourned to **MONDAY, October 25th, 1886, at 12 o'clock, noon,** at the same land.

THOMAS BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FURNITURE COVERING

—AT—

W. F. Spingler's Franklin Street.